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RECALL DUMBA! U. S. ORDER

NO INDEMNITY ON THE ARABIC, BERLIN REPLY

Note to American Gov-
ernment Expresses Re-
gret for Deaths.

ERROR NOT ADMITTED.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)
BERLIN, Sept. 9.—In a note made public tonight Germany expresses regret for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the steamer Arabic, but states positively that no indemnity for such loss can be granted the United States.

The expression of regret is whole hearted and without equivocation. The imperial German government says that it "deeply regrets" that lives were lost, not merely specifying American lives, but apparently including the lives of all noncombatants.

Expresses Regret Over
Death of Americans.

Regarding the loss of American lives in the destruction of the Arabic, the imperial German government says that it "particularly expresses the regret on account of the death of American citizens."

This, in a measure, is an evident acceptance of the principle insisted upon by President Wilson that the lives of all noncombatants, even when traveling on ill-equipped ships, should be held sacred.

Refuses Indemnity
for Lost Americans.

The refusal to grant indemnity is absolute and will stand even if the submarine commander should have mistaken the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

The note says that if America cannot accept its view Germany will submit the matter to The Hague tribunal for arbitration, but that "the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

Reply Disappoints
Officials of the U. S.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Superficial reading of Germany's note to the United States on the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic has created deep disappointment among the officials.

There is a growing feeling in responsible quarters that Germany is playing fast and loose with the United States.

May Regard Promises
as Worthless.

It is felt here that if Germany is to persist in justifying such attacks, rather than disavowing them and punishing its commanders who disobey the rules laid down, it will only be a question of time before the United States will be forced to regard the assurances given Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff recently as worthless.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR AND HIS WIFE

Mme. Dumba is a beautiful and talented woman. No matter how the recall of Dr. Dumba is looked upon, Washington society is said to regret the loss of the ambassador's wife.



GERMANY TO U. S.: NO INDEMNITY FOR ARABIC DEAD.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, via London, Sept. 10, 3 a. m.—Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White Star liner steamer Arabic on Aug. 19 is in the form of a memorandum under date of Sept. 7, the text of which follows:

"On Aug. 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunsley about sixteen nautical miles south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the prize by gunfire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly toward him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy vessel, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings.

"When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him.

"In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive, and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats.

"According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

"This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish sea on Aug. 14—that is, a few days before—a large passenger steamer apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail steam packet company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped.

"The German government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses this regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens.

"The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

"If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to The Hague tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to article 38 of The Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"In so doing it assumes that as a matter of course the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

A. G. Spalding Dies; Famed as Pitcher In Early Baseball

Led Boston to Pennants,
Then Handled Chi-
cago Team.

FIRST WORLD TOURIST

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Albert Goodwin Spalding, famous throughout the world as an old-time baseball player and pioneer sporting goods manufacturer, died suddenly at 9:48 o'clock tonight from apoplexy at his residence, Point Loma. He was 65 years old. The body will be cremated tomorrow at 2 p. m.

Mr. Spalding had been retired from active business endeavors for several years. His home was a theosophical headquarters and one of the show places of the San Diego region.

SPALDING'S CAREER.
A. G. Spalding was perhaps better known to the baseball fraternity than any other one man. Not only through his active career on the diamond but as an interested follower of the game in years afterward he showed an indefatigable effort always to place the pastime on a consistently higher standard.

Mr. Spalding was born in Byron, Ohio county, Ill., Sept. 2, 1850. With his parents he removed to Rockford, Ill., in 1868, where he had a short term of a commercial college. Returning to the United States he had a great attraction for the game of baseball, and Spalding, who was working in a grocery at the time for a salary of \$5 a week, soon learned he could make more money on the sports diamond than at that time in dealing groceries.

He first connected himself with the Forest City club of Rockford, which made a reputation for itself when it defeated the National club of Washington in 1867.

Wine Several Pennants.
Four years later, after a checkered career in baseball and business, Mr. Spalding went with the famous Red Stockings of Boston. He pitched them to victory in the pennant races of the National Professional association of 1872-73-74-75.

For a long time he had cherished the idea that the game might be popularized in England and in the winter of 1874 after a tour of the famous Baltimore Orioles he went to the other side of the Atlantic. Everywhere he was received enthusiastically and upon his return went back to the Red Stockings for a year. Then he became manager of the Chicago National league team.

His longest connection with active baseball playing was with the Chicago club, which he joined in 1876. He was successively its manager, secretary, and president until 1881.

Starts with \$800 Capital.
In 1888 and 1889 he managed the first tour of the Chicago and All-American baseball teams.

Meantime he had become interested in the manufacture of sporting goods. Back in 1875 he had started a small shop in New Haven, Conn., with a capital of only \$800. It was not until a year later, however, that the germ grew to any size. That was when he moved to Chicago.

With his brother, J. Walter Spalding, he established in a small way the business which served as a nucleus around which to build the present house of A. G. Spalding & Sons.

In addition to his efforts in connection with the manufacturing he controlled, Mr. Spalding for the last fifteen years put out a "Guide," which is recognized as an authority in baseball and other athletic circles. He was an intimate friend of "Pop" Anson, Dan Brouthers, John McGraw, Frank Chance, Fred Clarke, and others who have made baseball popular.

Of late years Mr. Spalding took an interest in politics, and was an unsuccessful candidate in 1910 against John D. Works for the United States senate from California.

PUT STENOGRAPHER IN CAGE
TO FOIL NAUGHTY EMPLOYER

That's Kind of Law Boston Woman
Advocates to Protect Girls from
"Old Binsers."

Boston, Mass., Sept. 9.—(Special.)—At the meeting of the Women's Homebased association today, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, president, demanded that girl stenographers be kept in wire cages while at work.

"Just as soon as the stenographer enters the office the employer ought to draw out a box of locks and give her one," Mrs. Smith said. "A young girl cannot do anything but bear it. These old sinners take advantage of it. I would have a law passed that no man can have a female stenographer in his office without a wire cage around her."

WILSON SENDS AUSTRIA NOTE, PLOT IS CAUSE

Envoy's Efforts to Cripple
Munition Plants Are
Rebuked.

OTHERS FACE INQUIRY

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—President Wilson tonight requested the recall of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, privy counselor and ambassador of Austria-Hungary to the United States, for conspiring to disorganize the war munition industry in America.

The president, after another day of consideration of the envoy's conduct and of the expediency of drastic action at this time, sent a cablegram to American Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, instructing him to ask the Austro-Hungarian government to recall its envoy.

Basis for Demand
for His Withdrawal.

The withdrawal of Ambassador Dumba is asked by the president on these grounds:

Because he proposed "to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade."

Because he flagrantly violated "diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen, protected by an American passport, as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary."

Say Dumba Admitted
Plot on Munitions.

Ambassador Penfield is instructed by the president to inform the Austro-Hungarian government that Dr. Dumba admitted proposing to instigate strikes in American war munition plants and that he also confessed that he had employed the American, James F. J. Archibald, to bear official dispatches concerning this scheme to Vienna.

Because of this conduct, the president instructs the American ambassador to inform the Austro-Hungarian foreign affairs minister that Dr. Dumba "is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of his imperial majesty at Washington."

Note to Austria
Expresses U. S. Regret.

The note which the president caused the state department to send Ambassador Penfield expresses the regret of the United States at the action deemed necessary and the hope of a continuance of friendly relations between the monarchy and the American republic.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, however, decided to ask the recall of Dr. Dumba in full realization of the possibility that the Austrian government will reply by requesting the recall of American Ambassador Penfield. They fully considered the possibilities of a rupture of diplomatic relations with Austria-

U. S. TO AUSTRIA: RECALL YOUR AMBASSADOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—Ambassador Penfield was instructed by cable yesterday to deliver the following note to the foreign office:

"Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war.

"The information reached this government through a copy of a letter of the ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald who was traveling under an American passport. The ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official dispatches from him to his government.

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austro-Hungary, the president directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of his imperial majesty at Washington.

"Believing that the imperial and royal government will realize that the government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary, and assures the imperial and royal government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

Hungary and possible difficulties with Germany.

Austria May Take
Blame for Plot.

The president and secretary of state acted on the theory that the scheme to disorganize the war munition industry originated with Dr. Dumba and not with his government. He said he was acting in accordance with his government's instructions to give the widest publicity to the Austrian treason proclamation addressed to subjects in the munition plants, but denied that Vienna ordered him to tie up the industry.

If Austria should respond by demanding the recall of Ambassador Penfield or otherwise breaking diplomatic relations, the administration would view the step as a shouldering of responsibility for the plan to disorganize American industry. Under such circumstances the administration would pronounce the severance of diplomatic relations desirable, on the ground that Austria countenanced a plot inimical to the welfare of the United States.

Austria May Resent
Action of America.

In some quarters, however, there is a disposition to believe that Austria-Hungary will show some resentment of the action taken by the president, for the reason that Dr. Dumba's activities to which the United States objects were in connection with the imperial decree proclaiming that Austrians and Hungarians employed in plants in the United States making war munitions for the allies would be liable to punishment for treason should they ever return to their native land.

The ambassador's conduct of which the president complains also was the direct result of the refusal of the United States to place an embargo on the exportation of arms and other munitions as demanded by the Austro-Hungarian government.

U. S. Must Arrange
for Safe Conduct.

A change of ambassadors at this time will also be accomplished with some difficulty. It will be necessary for the United States to obtain from the allies a safe conduct for the parting as well as the coming envoy.

It also will be a hard blow to

CALLS ACTS OF DUMBA HIS 'RIGHT AND DUTY'

LONDON, Sept. 10, 2 a. m.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company says that the Wolf bureau of Berlin has issued a semi-official note stating that if Ambassador Dumba only warned his countrymen against committing acts which the Austrian military penal code threatens to punish severely, then "that was not only his right but also his duty."

Austria to be compelled to make a change in American ambassadors while the war is in progress. These are some of the reasons which might cause the Austrian government to show irritation over the request of the president, but administration officials cannot believe that the dual monarchy would go so far as to make the incident the basis of a misunderstanding between the two nations.

NO LONGER AN ENVOY.

From the moment the state department cabled to Ambassador Penfield the president ceased to consider Dr. Dumba the accredited representative of his government in the full sense of that term. He will receive from the ambassador no further communications.

It is not expected, however, that Dr. Dumba will seek to exercise the functions of his office pending his recall. The affairs of the embassy probably will be placed at once in the hands of Baron Zwiadinski, the counselor.

Inasmuch as President Wilson in his official note, charges Dr. Dumba with intent to conspire, it is regarded likely that the administration will investigate at once the conduct of other representatives of belligerent governments and of American citizens also involved in the scheme.

INQUIRY ON VON PAPPEN.

In the note which caused all the trouble Dr. Dumba mentioned Capt. von Pappen, the German military attaché, as one conversant with the scheme to tie up munition factories by precipitating strikes. According to administration officials there will be an investigation of Capt. von Pappen's knowledge of the plan.

Another participant in the scheme is the editor of a Hungarian newspaper who wrote a memorandum outlining the method to be employed to tie up the munition factories. Dr. Dumba forwarded this memorandum by Archibald.

Whether Archibald can be punished for carrying these secret messages for Dr. Dumba under the protection of an American passport also is being investigated.

MUNITIONS PLANT PLOT LEADS TO OUSTING OF AUSTRIAN ENVOY.

igated by the department of justice. The state department has withdrawn the passport issued to Archibald, but instructed Minister Van Dyke at The Hague to give the American a safe conduct home.

READY TO PUNISH HIM.
Officials of the department of justice and of the state department are taking an intense interest in this inquiry because of the resentment felt at the embarrassment brought upon this government by Archibald's act. The impression exists here that if any proper means is found to obtain the punishment of Archibald the department of justice will be prompt to act.

It was said today that District Attorney Marshall at New York probably will conduct the investigation for the government.

HOPE OTHERS WILL SUBMIT.
Still another official who may find himself in trouble is Austrian Consul General von Nuber, who obtained the Hungarian editor's memorandum and presented it to Dr. Dumba.

Administration officials believe that the president by making an example of Dr. Dumba has struck a blow which will force the belligerent governments and their representatives here into a display of respect for the neutrality of the United States. Month by month the pernicious activity of ambassadors and unofficial agents seeking to win advantage for their respective governments in this country has been increasing. America has become an industrial battle ground for the European belligerents.

When the president decided to cause the recall of Dr. Dumba, he was in possession of evidence that the American people are waxing indignant over the plots and the propaganda of the representatives of the warring nations here. His advisers were convinced that the president could not afford to ignore the evident desire of the majority of the people that he take some aggressive step to end the growing volume of agitation and conspiracies threatening the welfare of the United States.

PLOT BECAME KNOWN LATELY

It was only four days ago that the country became aware of the conduct which brought about the request for the recall of the Austrian ambassador. Last Sunday THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE published the vital text of the Dumba letter which the British authorities found in the possession of Archibald.

In this note Dr. Dumba spoke of his proposals to "arrange strikes" in the munition factories. Then followed this paragraph which he found it impossible to explain to the satisfaction of the administration:

"We can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the middle west, which, in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of the money involved."

TELLS OF PREPARED REPLY.

Found also among Archibald's belongings was a communication from the German ambassador to his government and a private letter, written by Capt. von Papen, military attaché of the German embassy, to his wife, telling how he, in collaboration with Dr. Albert, the German privy counselor in charge of the pro-German propaganda in this country, had prepared a statement answering the charges of "pernicious activity" published in the American press against Dr. Albert.

The Von Papen letter is also said to have referred to the statement as something which "Washington officialdom would swallow."

Publication of the Dumba correspondence created a profound impression in Washington, particularly when, on the same day that it appeared, Secretary of State Lansing admitted having received from Ambassador Page by cable the text of the Dumba letter.

HAS TALK WITH LANSING.

On Tuesday the ambassador came to Washington from the Austrian summer embassy at Lenox, Mass., and that afternoon held a conference with Mr. Lansing. The ambassador entered the secretary's office smiling and inclined to talk, having previously at Lenox given out an interview justifying his action.

When he left the secretary his face was set and he brusquely rebuffed all attempts to question him at the state department, indicating that whatever he might have to say would not be understood by the American people.

Dumba, despite the character of his letter to the Austrian foreign office, which seemed to be initiating the proposal of a tie-up, told Secretary Lansing that he had been acting in line with instructions from his government to circulate among all Austro-Hungarian workers in American munition plants copies of the Imperial Austrian government's "treason decree."

REFUSED TO CEASE "TREASON."

As if to manifest his indifference to wards what the United States government might think of his actions, Ambassador Dumba, at the time that the president was with Mr. Lansing, went boldly to the department of labor for the purpose of seeing Secretary of Labor Wilson and inducing him to assist him in circulating the Austrian "treason decree."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived	Port
MOANA	San Francisco
TAMARA	San Francisco
TEXAN	San Francisco
READING	San Francisco
CANADA MARU	Panama
NEW AMSTERDAM	Bahama
STANLEY DOLLAR	Bahama
LANGLAND	New York
WARRUNA	Sydney
Sailed	Port
OHIOAN	San Francisco
AKI MARU	Hongkong
MANCHURIA	Hongkong
FREDERICK VIII.	Christiania
CHICAGO	Liverpool
BALTIC	Liverpool
REQUOYA	Shanghai
ROTTERDAM	Dover
ORCAH II.	New York
SEITIC	New York
TOMARO DI SAVOIA	New York

WIRELESS REPORTS.

YUFOPA... Dist. not given. Friday A. M.
ST. LOUIS... Dist. not given. Sunday A. M.

UNITED STATES HAS DEMANDED THE RECALL OF MANY DIPLOMATS FOR "PERNICIOUS ACTIVITY"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The demand that Austria recall Ambassador Dumba only bears out the precedent established by this country to resent any diplomatic interference with our affairs. This has been an established policy of this government since 1793, when President Washington brought about the recall of Clicheu, Genet, the first ambassador sent from France by the citizens' committee of safety following the execution of Louis XVI. of France.

Genet brought over with him a number of blank commissions, to be distributed among United States citizens who were willing to fit out privateers for raids upon British commerce. Despite our proclaimed neutrality, Genet, immediately after his landing at Charleston, S. C., commenced inflammatory speeches against the English and the encouragement of privateering expeditions.

In withdrawing him at the request of Secretary of State Jefferson, the French government offered to punish him for exceeding his instructions. The government of the United States did not encourage.

An attempt to bribe a Philadelphia newspaper editor to represent Spanish contentions in controversy between the United States and Spain resulted in the Spanish minister, Marquis of Casa Trujillo, receiving his passports in 1805, after the Spanish government had promised to permit him to return to Spain and he had remained in this country though without dealing with the state department. Speaking of Trujillo's case, John Bassett Moore in his digest of foreign relations says:

"It was on this ground of an attempt to tamper with the press that the recall of the marquis was asked for."

In 1809 the United States requested the recall of F. J. Jackson, the British minister, because the latter charged that the United States in accepting an agreement of his predecessors acted in bad faith, knowing that the latter

was a series of incidents which administration officials have regarded as most embarrassing and most disconcerting to the United States. All of them have pertained to the Austro-German propaganda to prevent the exportation of munitions of war to the allies.

The note which was dispatched to Ambassador Penfield in Vienna today is regarded here as the first formal acknowledgment by the United States of the extent of the propaganda to tie up munition plants and to prevent the exportation of war supplies.

CAUSED BREAK WITH BRYAN.

Although friction between the United States government and Ambassador Dumba did not reach a serious point until the recent disclosures regarding his efforts to tie up munition plants in this country engaged in making war supplies for the allies, the relations between the United States and former Secretary of State Bryan were decidedly cool during the closing period of Mr. Bryan's premiership.

This was due, it has since been learned, to a report made to the Austrian foreign office by the ambassador of a conversation which took place at the state department between himself and Secretary Bryan immediately after the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

This report, transmitted to Berlin and credited with having gone far towards stiffening the backbone of Germany against the demands of the United States for a disavowal, quoted Secretary Bryan as stating that, regardless of the firm tone of the first Lusitania note, the United States would never go to war over the outrage.

GERARD HEARS OF TALK.

Subsequently, it has been learned, the German foreign minister, Count von Jagow, during one of his interviews with the United States ambassador, Gerard, on the subject, informed him of what Mr. Bryan had been quoted as saying.

The story goes that Mr. Gerard, who was considerably upset over the intelligence, immediately called to Washington to learn if the report was true. It required much explaining to set Gerard right, and in the meantime Ambassador Dumba found Mr. Bryan not half so confident.

Since Mr. Bryan's exit from the cabinet the Washington government had been given reason to believe that Dr. Dumba had changed his tactics, and was earnestly working with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, to get Germany to agree to a modification of her submarine warfare, and to comply with the demands of the United States with respect to both the Arabia and Lusitania cases.

CLIMAX OF MANY EVENTS.

The request for the recall of Ambassador Dumba comes as the climax of

had no authority to make the agreement and that the United States did not therefore have to bind Great Britain thereby.

In agreeing to his recall the British foreign office announced that his action was "not marked with any expression of his displeasure."

When it seemed that Great Britain was going to leave the affairs of its American mission indefinitely in the hands of a chargé d'affaires the United States announced that it would withdraw the American minister likewise.

This was avoided by the speedy appointment of a new British minister. Explaining the resentment of this government the secretary of state wrote to Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London: "I am desired to refer you for an explanation to the indignation feelings excited by the conduct of Mr. Jackson, and especially by his attempt through his printed circular to the British consuls to produce a popular current against this government."

In 1840 M. Poussin, the French minister, was handed his passports and informed that this government would seek other channels of communication to tamper with the press that the government of the United States did not encourage.

In 1880 the British minister, Mr. Crampton, together with three British consuls, was found to be making engagements in this country for recruits for the Crimean war. Mr. Crampton was handed his passports and the British government informed the United States that it would cheerfully receive communications through other channels. The exequaturs of the three consuls likewise were revoked.

Perhaps the most sensational incident of this kind involved Lord Sackville-West, the British minister to the United States in 1888. In letters from naturalized citizens or on his own initiative Lord Sackville sought

to arouse a political resentment against President Cleveland over the Canadian fisheries dispute. Referring to the incident in his annual message, that year, Mr. Cleveland spoke of the "unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of presidential elections then near at hand. The offense thus committed was more grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envoy was accredited."

Sackville was handed his passports and his government notified, through our minister at London. Replying to this notification, Lord Sackville announced that while the handling of Lord Sackville's passports left nothing to dispute, the government of Great Britain "is unable to assent to the recall of the minister."

NOTES ON ARMS EXPORTS.

Austria in June opened the way for its ambassador's recall from the United States. That nation sent a note to the United States protesting against the exportation to the allies of arms and ammunition. It admitted that this country had no intention of violating neutrality by permitting the exports, but it insisted that the exports had grown so large that they really comprised a breach of neutrality.

The United States made a vigorous reply to this note, in which it formally asserted the right of American manufacturers to deal in war supplies. Further, this country informed Austria that it believed the preservation of that right was essential to the elimination of militarism throughout the world, for otherwise weaker nations would be unable to resist the advances of stronger ones and those nations which gave more attention to commercial than to military development would be forced to turn themselves into armed camps to repel invasions.

GREAT VENDEES OF ARMS.

This country also pointed out that Austria and Germany were the greatest vendors of war supplies among all the nations.

During the discussion of the arms question with Austria, this country was discussing the submarine question with Germany. Ambassador Dumba did not appear in the latter, although he was frequently used by Germany to sound out officials of the administration.

The German propaganda all the time continued to increase. A number of organizations were formed supposedly to enlist laboring men in a move to bring about peace. These organizations were denounced by leaders of labor, who charged that they were formed only for the purpose of aiding the Austro-German cause. One was the Friends of Peace, which held its meeting in Chicago on Monday of this week.

GOMPERTS MAKES CHARGES.

In denouncing them Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asserted that he had positive evidence that they were attempting improperly to influence employees of munition plants, as well as longshoremen, dockmen, and others connected with arms exportations, to strike in order to embarrass American exporters of war supplies. The leaders of the organizations replied heatedly to Gompers, but the impression gained ground among officials here that the dignity of the federal government of labor was sorely tried.

Strike followed strike throughout the country. There were increasing signs of unrest. Effort after effort was made to destroy ammunition factories. There were all kinds of indications which to officials meant that the German propagandists were attempting to tie up the American munition industry.

ARCHIBALD A LEADER.

One of the leaders in the propaganda was James F. J. Archibald, a soldier of fortune, who returned to the United States from Germany and gave a series of lectures on the German side of the war.

While Archibald was lecturing the New York World, in a remarkable series of articles which were printed in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, presented various letters and other documents in an effort to place the responsibility for the propaganda, for the labor unrest, and for the attempts to destroy factories at the feet of the German and Austrian embassies.

FORGED PASSPORTS APPEAR.

While the propaganda to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition was gaining headway the state department was being embarrassed by the forging of American passports by persons alleged to have been in the German service.

Also in its negotiations with Berlin over the submarine question it was forced to discredit affidavits of German

congress. Former Representatives Vollmer of Iowa and Bartholdt of Missouri and Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska all introduced measures to authorize the president to declare an embargo.

PROPAGANDA GROWS RAPIDLY.

Vollmer and Bartholdt even went to the German embassy here to discuss the proposition with the German ambassador. At the time it was believed in many quarters that the reception there afforded the United States sufficient cause to ask the recall of Ambassador von Bernstorff.

As the months passed the German propaganda assumed larger proportions. In November Secretary of State Bryan wrote a letter to Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the senate, explaining the American position on the shipment of arms.

In that letter the former secretary of state said that Germany was just as welcome to come to the United States and purchase munitions as Great Britain or any other country. Mr. Bryan stated, however, that if the United States declared an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition simply because one belligerent by superior naval strength was able to prevent another from reaching the American market it would be a plain act in violation of American neutrality.

MANY OFFICIALS INVOLVED.

From time to time from November until June various officials connected with the German embassy were alleged to be connected with the propaganda. Among those mentioned were Dr. Heinrich Albert, Capt. Boy-Ed, the naval attaché, and Capt. von Papen, a military attaché. The United States looked on their activities with suspicion, however.

One German official, however, aroused the administration, and although he was never formally requested to leave the country, he was advised that if he did not get out his government would be requested to take him home.

That person was Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former secretary for colonial affairs for Germany. Dernburg came to the United States supposedly to direct German Red Cross work. Before long, however, he was directing German propaganda work.

WARNING ON LUSITANIA.

His efforts along these lines became so offensive that when he issued a warning to Americans, following the sinking of the Lusitania, that if they persisted in traveling on boats carrying ammunition they took their lives in their own hands, the German ambassador was told in an informal way that he had to get Dernburg home. Safe conduct was arranged for him with the allies.

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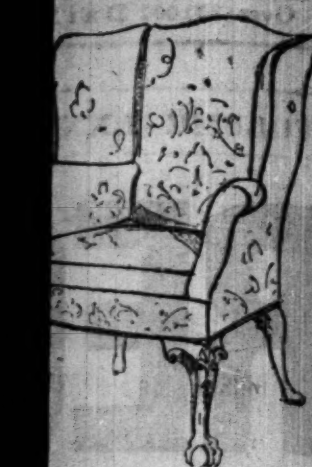
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Colby & Sons
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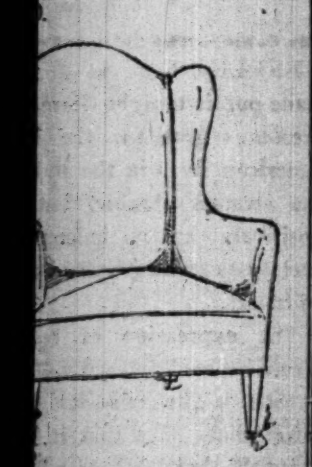
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up to \$30, now \$14.75
up to \$45, now 19.75
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up to \$75, now 31.50
up to \$85, now 39.00
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able open-top in tapestry,
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\$55.00, \$63.00 and

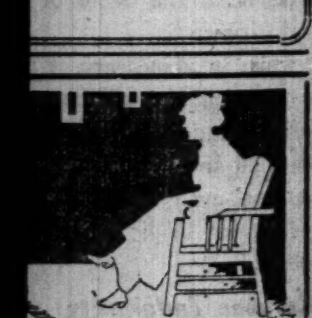


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520, Tribune Building
Phone Central 100

EDITORIALS PRAISE WILSON'S STAND IN DUMBA MUNITIONS PLOT CASE.

WILSON UPHELD BY CHICAGOANS IN DUMBA ACTION

"Good News," Says President
Judson, and Others Call

Austrian "Meddler."

President Wilson's action in asking for the recall of Ambassador Dumba of Austria met with hearty commendation from Chicago men versed in international affairs.

They expressed the opinion that it was "high time" that the Austrian ambassador was asked to leave the country. Dumba, they said, has been shown to be a meddler in the internal affairs of the United States and has violated the prerogatives accorded the representative of a foreign power.

Here are the statements of those interviewed:

Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago—Truly a very good news. I had rather anticipated it. It is a clear case of a foreign representative interfering with American internal affairs, and I think the president is thoroughly warranted in asking for Dumba's recall.

Attorney S. S. Clegg—It doesn't seem how President Wilson could have done anything else. Ambassadors are not supposed to interfere with industrial, commercial, or political affairs of the countries to which they are accredited. If they do it is usual that they be recalled. There is precedent for it in the United States. As I recall it, in 1895, the British ambassador during Cleveland's first administration was recalled for meddling in American politics. In this case I think President Wilson has acted wisely and taken the only course he could take under the circumstances.

Attorney James H. Wilkeson—It is high time something be done to put a stop to such pernicious activity as that revealed by the New York World and this Chicago Tribune. The case of Ambassador Dumba is clearly one of interference with our internal affairs. It has been shown that he was at the head of a huge conspiracy to disrupt American industries in favor of one side in the European war. The recall of Dumba will be welcomed by the American people. The newspapers which exposed the plot are to be commended.

Congressman Sabath—I have the utmost confidence in the wisdom of President Wilson and believe he will make the representatives of foreign nations in our country understand that we will not tolerate any interference on their part in the internal affairs of this country. If Ambassador Dumba has been quoted correctly he has offered a direct insult to a large percentage of American citizens. I do not see how it is possible for him to retain his position as ambassador to the United States.

Richard S. Folson, corporation counsel—We think the president is always right, don't we? Ambassador Dumba's peculiar activity in this country is a thing that should have been checked earlier.

Ald. Willis C. Vance—President Wilson has clearly done the wise thing in rebuking the efforts of the Austrian government to cripple legitimate industry in this country. It is to be hoped all the elements will not express themselves on the subject of Dumba's recall. "I was rather surprised to hear it happen in that way," said he. "It would be manifestly improper for me to comment on the matter."

W. A. F. Koenig, Swedish minister to the United States, who is in Chicago attending the first convention of Swedish engineers of the United States, said he could not express himself on the subject of Dumba's recall. "I was rather surprised to hear it happen in that way," said he. "It would be manifestly improper for me to comment on the matter."

Search On for Three Other Men Connected with \$10,000 Slaying in New York—7 Suspects Seized.

New York, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The confession of Omer Talas, aged 23, a Frenchman in the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Griggs Nichols, widow of James E. Nichols, makes it certain that the wealthy elderly woman was killed in her home at 4 East Seventy-ninth street on Wednesday night by three men who had persuaded Talas to aid them in robbing her. Talas is held on the charge of homicide.

Search was begun for three men, who robbed Mrs. Nichols of rings worth \$10,000. One of the men, Talas told the police, was named Arthur Walters or Waldemar, and was Mrs. Nichols' second man until a little less than three months ago. It was on this man's recommendation that Talas got the position he held. Seven suspects have been gathered in.

The police found intact the strongbox in which Mrs. Nichols kept gems worth from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

10 Days' Interest Free

Savings Deposits made on or before Sept. 10th draw interest from Sept. 1st

Bond, Real Estate Mortgage, and Building Loan Departments

Safe Deposit Vaults Boxes, \$3 per year up

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FORT DEARBORN BANK BUILDING

DUMBA EXPOSURE A 'TRIBUNE' SCOOP.

Sunday Trib

WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

SEPTEMBER 6, 1915

ANS ON B

Austrian Envoy Offered to Tie Up U. S. Arms Plants

Letter Seized on Messenger Shows Dumba Sought Money from Home Government.

(Special Cable to the New York World and the Chicago Tribune.)
(Copyright 1915 By Press Publishing Company, Inc.)
The Sunday Tribune, in its editorial of yesterday, revealed the existence of a plot by the Austrian ambassador, Count Dumba, to tie up the arms plants of the United States. The plot was exposed by the Sunday Tribune, which has been the only newspaper to do so.

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On Sunday morning, Sept. 5, the New York World and this Chicago Tribune in conjunction printed one of the greatest scoops growing out of the war.

It was the news, called from London, that among the papers taken from James F. J. Archibald, an American posing as a war correspondent, was a letter entrusted to him by Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, proposing the crippling of American plants engaged in the manufacture of war munitions by calling strikes.

The story was the first intimation to President Wilson of Dumba's activities. For twelve hours the Associated Press and other news agencies simply ignored it, although this Tribune's original story presented the actual quotations from the Dumba letter. Washington called upon the official representatives of this government in London for an investigation.

The climax came yesterday in President Wilson's request for the recall of the ambassador.

CHICAGO PLANTS HIT BY STRIKES

Five Concerns with War Contracts Are Having Trouble with Labor.

Five Chicago plants with contracts to make war munitions are having labor troubles. Strikes in seven other concerns are threatened. During the last two weeks demands for increased wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions that have been styled as "impossible" by employers have been made by various organizations.

The Illinois Tool company, 154 East Erie street; 150 men on strike.
Goodman Manufacturing company, West Twenty-eighth and Halsted; 200 machinists on strike.
McDonald Machinery company, West Twenty-eighth and Halsted; 200 machinists on strike.

Otis Elevator company, 600 Jackson boulevard; 100 machinists on strike.
Torrie, Wolf & Co., Ashland avenue and Fulton street; 180 machinists on strike.
Plants against which strikes are said to have been planned are:

Pettibone & Mulliken, employing 600 machinists.
Chicago Automatic Machine Screw company, 120 men.
Loew-Victor Engine company, 100 machinists.
Edward Bell Manufacturing company, 120 machinists.
Hannafin Machinery company, 50 machinists.
Manufacturers' Equipment company, 50 machinists.
American Laundry Machinery company, 300 machinists.

Chicagoans Killed in Detroit.
Edward J. Parley, 704 North La Salle street, was killed on Wednesday by an automobile in the Detroit city of the 24th Police company. Parley was an employee of the fire works company.

Peace songs in the Chicago public schools, among the children of some thousands of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Austrians, Russians, Italians, Belgians, and what not, is another.

So the school management committee of the board of education refused yesterday to adopt the ten peace songs of the national choral peace jubilee committee.

Clyde A. Mann and Harry E. Freund of the peace committee dropped in at Supt. Elia Flagg Young's office to see what could be done about it.

"Well," said Mrs. Young. "I am a peace woman, but there is too much difference of opinion among the parents of 200,000 school children concerning peace propaganda to ask them to pay 10 cents for the peace songs."

When they had done what they could the peace committee issued a statement. It reads in part: "The singing of peace songs has been taken up in a score of states, yet in Chicago the pupils of the public schools are prevented from singing them by the board of education, and the reason assigned is that the United States is divided on the desirability of peace."

"Unless some of the patriotic citizens of Chicago come forward to aid in providing the children of Chicago with these peace songs nothing but the patriotism of the teachers is to be relied on to see that when they sing they help the president and the government to protect our country against the madness of the war spirit."

KEEP this store in mind for your fall shoes, and come in soon.

In our ten display windows you see every good style known; some especially smart shoes at \$3 and \$4.

Still lots of wonderful oxford "snaps" here: \$2.85 and \$3.85 for \$4, \$5, \$6 values.

Open Saturday night until 10:30.

HASSEL'S

Dearborn and Van Buren

Northwest (Hassel's) Corner. Monadnock Block

RAID ON LONDON IS FATAL TO 20; PARIS ATTACKED

German Aviators Seek to Destroy Life and Property in Capitals of Enemy.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Zeppelins have been sighted over the Baltic flying in the direction of the Gulf of Riga, says a dispatch tonight from Stockholm.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 3 a. m.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says: "A Zeppelin which left Brussels in the direction of Antwerp Tuesday evening and returned Wednesday morning lost a propeller over Stockholm. Near Brussels the airship fell and was entirely destroyed by an explosion. The members of the crew were killed."

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Twenty persons were killed and eighty-six others wounded during last night's Zeppelin raid which the war office admits reached "the London district."

The official statement gives the following list of casualties: Killed, 12 men, 2 women, and 6 children. Injured seriously, 8 men, 4 women, and 2 children. In total, slightly, 38 men, 23 women, and 11 children.

One soldier was killed and three were injured. All the other victims were civilians.

Total of Killed, 122.
The attack of last night brings up the total of casualties from Zeppelin raids to 122 killed and 849 injured.

On the previous night thirteen persons were killed and forty-three wounded during raids on the east coast counties of England.

There were no Americans among the Zeppelin air raid victims, the American embassy and the American consulate reported this afternoon.

(This reference to Americans, passed by the British censor, is the first indication that the German raiders had reached the center of London.)

Dispatches received from Paris today said German aeroplanes flew over the suburbs of Paris early this morning, dropping a large number of bombs. The extent of the damage is not known, the Belgians, and what not, is another.

German Admiralty Report.
BERLIN, via London, Sept. 9.—The chief of the admiralty staff has issued the following report:
"Our naval airships attacked during the night of Sept. 8-9 with good results the western part of the city of London, the great factories near Norwich, and the harbor works and iron works at Middlesbrough. There were heavy explosions and numerous fires were observed."

"Our airships were heavily fired at by hostile batteries, but all returned safely."

STRIKE HEART OF CITY?
In their latest Zeppelin raid over England the Germans apparently have succeeded at last in striking at the heart of London.

The inference may be drawn plainly from various cable dispatches which have passed the censor that the German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the old city of London proper in the region which contains the hotels, business district, and the old landmarks famous the world over. In this district there are normally thousands of American tourists at this time of the year, although their number is far below the average this summer on account of the war.

Often Beaten Back.
The Germans, in their attacks, have aimed repeatedly at London. They have succeeded previously in dropping bombs within the metropolitan district, but so far as is known no earlier attempt produced the effects of Wednesday night's raid.

In this connection it is significant that the British press bureau, in announcing the result of the attack, confined itself to an account of the casualties, making no reference to property damage, as was done in earlier announcements of the kind.

The German war office was almost as reticent, saying in its official statement that bombs were dropped on docks and other port establishments in London and vicinity and that "the effect was very satisfactory."

It may be inferred that the bombardment was of so serious a nature as to arouse fears on the part of the Americans in London that their friends in this country would be alarmed for their safety.

Famous Old Time Ball Player Dead.

A. G. SPALDING.

A. G. Spalding, sporting goods millionaire and one of the founders of the national game of baseball, died in San Diego, Cal., last night.

He died at last in striking at the heart of London.

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The inference may be drawn plainly from various cable dispatches which have passed the censor that the German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the old city of London proper in the region which contains the hotels, business district, and the old landmarks famous the world over. In this district there are normally thousands of American tourists at this time of the year, although their number is far below the average this summer on account of the war.

Often Beaten Back.
The Germans, in their attacks, have aimed repeatedly at London. They have succeeded previously in dropping bombs within the metropolitan district, but so far as is known no earlier attempt produced the effects of Wednesday night's raid.

In this connection it is significant that the British press bureau, in announcing the result of the attack, confined itself to an account of the casualties, making no reference to property damage, as was done in earlier announcements of the kind.

The German war office was almost as reticent, saying in its official statement that bombs were dropped on docks and other port establishments in London and vicinity and that "the effect was very satisfactory."

It may be inferred that the bombardment was of so serious a nature as to arouse fears on the part of the Americans in London that their friends in this country would be alarmed for their safety.

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Dignity of Nation Secure, Eastern Press Declares

The announcement that President Wilson had asked Austria-Hungary to recall Ambassador Dumba for conspiracy to tie up the munitions industry came so late that few editorials on the matter were prepared throughout the United States.

Those newspapers that had an opportunity to express themselves declared in no uncertain terms that President Wilson took the only possible move to preserve the dignity of the United States. Some of the editorials are appended.

NEW YORK CITY.

WORLD—President Wilson has done more than rebuke an indiscreet diplomat who was found guilty of grossly reprehensible conduct. He has served notice upon both Germany and Austria that there is an end to the anti-American conspiracy which they have subverted in this country in flagrant disregard of international good faith and international decency.

RUN—The critical circumstances brought about by Ambassador Dumba's maladroitness have been met with a dignity and a decision that must command the respect of the citizens of the United States.

TRIBUNE—Waiting too long and evading her plain duty, Austria has brought upon herself the humiliation of having to be told that her ambassador to the United States is no longer acceptable and must be recalled.

A finer sense of the international proprieties would have prompted her to forestall this unpleasant reminder by a notice to our government that Mr. Dumba's acts were disapproved.

HERALD—A great wave . . . of satisfaction will sweep over the United States because of the action of President Wilson in asking for the recall of Dr. Dumba. . . . That the ambassador who is recalled is not Count von Bernstorff is due not to the count's lack of office, but to the greater fitness which the German diplomat has employed in committing even greater offenses than Dr. Dumba's.

TRIBUNE—President Wilson has taken the only course compatible with the dignity and honor of the United States. To have hesitated to displace him, to have waited one minute beyond the time necessary for a proper investigation, to have ignored since the count would have been to lower the prestige of this country and to invite further affronts to its honor.

PHILADELPHIA.

INQUIRER—This is the first genuine ray of light that has come out from Washington since the European war began. The United States has been played with. But at last President Wilson has come to the conclusion that if this country is to be respected something more than mere words is necessary. And so Dr. Dumba is to go.

PUBLIC LEADER—President Wilson did the only thing possible to do under the circumstances. He could not have done less and maintained even a shadow of self-respect. He could not have done less and retained the respect and confidence of the American people.

RECORD—The verdict of the country upon this outcome of the revelation of Dumba's plotting against the industrial peace of the United States will be "Well done, Woodrow Wilson!" Who wants to be next?

BOSTON.

JOURNAL—Secretary Lansing's request for the recall of Ambassador Dumba is the only course this country could pursue after the revelations of the Austrian envoy's malicious meddling with American affairs. It satisfies both the honor and neutrality of the United States.

Special 3-Day Sale Saturday, Sunday and Monday

Frontage on SHERIDAN ROAD

\$6.60 to \$8 per Ft.

Acres \$3.30 and Up in Tracts of Two to Ten Acres

Frontage on Inside Streets \$2.20 to \$4 per Ft.

10% Cash, Balance in Small Monthly Payments

Now is the time to buy in our great New Sheridan Road Subdivision, before the large increase in prices takes place, as the district is settled and beautifully improved.

This property is right in the path of the wonderful NORTH SHORE development. It is, as it were, the front end of a district that is the highest in elevation, the most picturesque and by nature the most beautiful in all the NORTH SHORE country. It is a delightfully pleasant and quiet spot that will appeal to those who love nature, the pure, fresh country air and congenial surroundings.

Land is 50 ft. above Lake Michigan and, although not on lake front, it commands a fine view of the lake. It lies alongside the famous SHERIDAN ROAD one mile and is on the main line of the Northwestern Railway between Chicago and Milwaukee, being 43 miles from Chicago. It is between two stations and within two blocks of each. Monthly 60-ride tickets to Chicago, \$11.25.

There are building restrictions on every acre, which, with large sales already made to good Chicago people, assures a choice Chicago community.

An excellent water system is already installed, with water and sewer now on land, and to be extended. Telephone, street, electric light, schools, etc., now there.

With the completion of the unrivaled SHERIDAN DRIVE, under the control of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, as proposed, and with the building and other improvements due to begin next year on the land, an unusual investment opportunity is now presented at the present exceedingly low prices and easy terms.

FREE EXCURSIONS Saturdays and Sundays, or on week days by appointment. Trains leave C. & N. W. Station (Canal and Madison Sts.) at 12 noon on week days, Gate No. 5, and on Sundays at 11 a. m., Gate No. 6.

RETURN THIS COUPON duly filled out for free transportation to and from the property, naming date.

H. O. STONE & CO., 76 W. Monroe St. Phone Rand. 200

AS Starr Best

School Boys!

Here's a practical combination for early school wear



Ages 6 to 16

Durable school trousers for the sturdy boy, made of splendid wear-resisting corduroy, with double reinforced seat.

\$1.50

A splendid assortment of boys' madras blouses in both light and dark colorings, all made with yoke back.

\$1.00

A varied selection of bright silk ties for the young school boy, specially priced.

35c

Boys' School Hats, \$1.00

AS Starr Best

MADISON AND WABASH CHICAGO

3

Almer Coe

Stores

3

<

KIPLING TELLS OF KITCHENER AT THE FRONT.

DEPICTS REVIEW
ON FRENCH SOIL
OF 30,000 TROOPSAuthor Witnesses March Past
of Corps of Seasoned
Warriors.This is the third of six cables
from the great English writer at the
front.BY RUDYARD KIPLING.
(Copyright in United States, 1915: By Rud-
yard Kipling.)

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
LONDON, Sept. 9.—Traveling with two
chauffeurs isn't the luxury it looks to be,
since there is only one of you, and there is
always another of these iron men to re-
lieve at the wheel. Nor can I decide
whether an ex-professor of the German
tongue, or an ex-racer who has lived
six years abroad, or a big game hunter
the most trustworthy driver through three
miles of military traffic repeated at
half hour intervals.

Sometimes it was motor ambulances
strung all along a level, or supply trains,
or those eternal big guns coming around
corners with trees chained on their long
backs to puzzle aeroplanes and their leafy
big shell bombers snorting behind them. In
the rare breathing spaces men with roll-
ers and road metal attacked the road.

And Traffic Well.

In the roads of France, thanks to
the motor, were none too good. In war
they stand in constant traffic for better than
they did with the tourist. My impression
after some 700 miles were printed off on
me at between sixty and seventy kilo-
meters per hour was of uniform excellence.
Nor did I come upon any smashups or
breakdowns in that distance, and they
certainly were trying their hard. Nor,
which is the greater marvel, did we kill
anybody, though we did miraculously
streets to avoid babies, kittens, and
chickens.

The land is used to every detail of war
and to its grime, horror, and makeshifts,
but also to war with unbounded courtesy,
kindness, and long suffering and the
gavety that comes, thank God, to balance
the overwhelming material loss.

Every House Damaged.

There was a village that had been
stamped flat till it looked older than
Pompeii. There were not three roofs left,
nor one whole house. In most places you
saw straight into the cellars. But hope
was ripe in the grave dotted fields round
about. They had been brought in and
piled.

In the merest outline of a dwelling

women sat on chairs on the pavement
picking over the good smelling bundles.
When they had finished one they reached
back and pulled another through the
window hole behind them, talking and
laughing the while.

A cart had to be maneuvered out of

what had been a farmyard to take the
hops to market.

Girl of Millet Type.

A thick, broad, fair haired wench of a
sort that Millet drew flung all her weight
on a spoke and brought the cart forward
into the street, where she shook herself
and, hands on hips, danced a defiant lit-
tle jig in her sabots.

As she went back to get the horse, an

other girl came across the bridge. She
was precisely of the opposite type, slender,
creamy skinned, and delicate fea-
tured. She carried a brand new broom
over her shoulder through that desola-
tion and bore herself with the pride and
grace of a Catalan.

The farm girl came out leading the
horse, and as the two young things passed
they nodded and smiled to each other
with the delicate tangle of the hop vines
at their feet.

Guns Heard in North.

The guns spoke earnestly in the north.
That's the Artois, where the German
prince was busily getting rid of a few
thousands of his father's faithful subjects
in order the secure to himself the rever-
sion of his father's throne.

No man likes losing his job, and when

at the long last the inner history of this
war comes to be written, we may find
that people we mistook for principals and
prime agents were only average incompetents,
moving all hell to avoid disaster.
For it is absolutely true that when a man
sells his soul to the devil, he does it for
the price of half nothing.

Fight a Hot One.

It must have been a hot fight. A village,
wrecked, as is usual, along this line,
opened on it from a hillside that over-
looked an Italian landscape of carefully
drawn hills studded with small villages;
a plain with a road and a river in the
foreground, and an all revealing after-
noon light upon everything.

The hills smoked and shook and bel-
lowed. An observation balloon climbed
up to see, while an aeroplane, which had
nothing to do with the strife, but was
merely training a beginner, doctored and
swooped on the edge of the plain.

Two rose pink pillars of crumpled mas-
sary guarding some carefully trimmed
evergreen on a lawn half buried in rub-
bish, represented an hotel where the
crown prince had once stayed.

All up the hillside to our right the
foundations of houses lay out like a bit
of trips with the sunshine in their square
hollows.

Band Plays Among Trees.

Suddenly a band began to play up the
hill among some trees, and an officer of
the local guards in the new steel anti-
shrapnel helmet, which is like the seven-
teenth century sallet, suggested that we
should climb and get a better view. He
was a kindly man, and, in speaking Eng-
lish, had discovered, as I do when speak-
ing French, that it is simpler to stick to
one gender. His choice was the feminine,
and the Boche was described to us as
"she" throughout. He made me think
better of myself, which is the essence of
friendship.

We climbed a flight of old stone steps,
for generations the playground of little
children, and found a wrecked church and
a battalion in billets recreating them-
selves with excellent music and a little
horse play on the outer edge of the crowd.
The trouble in the hills was none of their
business for that day.

Watch the Battle.

Still higher up on the narrow path
among the trees stood a priest and three
or four officers. They watched the battle
and claimed the great bursts of smoke
for one side or the other, at the same
time as they kept an eye on the mickering
aeroplanes.

"Cura," they said, half under the

breath.
"Theirs. No, not ours, that one was
theirs. That fool is hanking too steep.
That's Boche shrapnel. They always
burst it high. That's our big gun behind
such and such a hill. He'll drop his ma-
chine in the street if he doesn't take care.
There goes a trench sweeper. Those last
two were theirs, but that (it was a roar)
was ours."

The valley held and increased the sounds
till they seemed to hit our hillside like a
sea. A change of light showed a village
exquisitely penciled atop a hill with a
redish haze at its feet.

"What is that place?" I asked.

The priest replied in a voice as deep as
an organ. "That is so-and-so. It is in
the Boche lines. Its condition is pitiable."

Romp Despite a Rifle.

The thunders and the smokes rolled up
and diminished and renewed themselves,
but the small children romped up and
down the old stone steps. The beginner's
aeroplane unsteadily chased its own
shadow over the fields, and the soldiers
in the billet asked the band for their
favorite tunes.

Said the lieutenant of local guards as
the cars went on: "She play 'Tippe-
rary'." And she did to an accompani-
ment of heavy pieces in the hills, which
followed us into a town all ringed with
enormous searchlights. French and
Boche together, scowling at one another
beneath the stars.

Come Upon Review.

It happened about that time that Lord
Kitchener with Gen. Joffre reviewed a
French army corps. We came on it in a
vast dip of ground under gray clouds as
one comes suddenly on water, for it lay
out in misty blue lakes of men mixed with
darker patches like reed beds and an un-
dergrowth of suns, horses, and wagons.

A straight road cut the landscape in
two. Along its murmuring front it was as
though Cadmus had sown the dragon's
teeth, not in orderly furrows, but broad-
cast, till, horrified by what rose up, he
had emptied out the whole bag and fed.
But there were no new warriors. The
record of their mere pitched battles would
have satisfied Napoleon. Their regiments
and batteries had learned to achieve the
impossible as a matter of routine, and
twelve months they had scarcely for a
week lost direct contact with death.

We went down the line and looked into

the eyes of those men with the used bay-
onets and rifles the packs that could almost
store themselves on the shoulders that
would be strange without them; at the
splashed guns on their repaired wheels
and the easyworking limbers. One could
feel the strength and power of the mass as
one feels the flush of heat from off a sun-
baked wall.

Generals Arrive on Scene.

When the generals' cars arrived there
was no loud word or galloping about. The
lakes of men gathered into straight edged
battalions; the batteries aligned a little;
a squadron reined back or spurred up;
but it was all done as swiftly and smooth-
ly as the certainty with which a man used
a pistol draws and levels it at the re-
quired moment. A few peasant women
saw the generals alight.

The aeroplanes which had been stimu-
lating low as swallows along the front of
the line—their mus: have been a superb
view—ascended leisurely and waited like
hawks.

Then followed the inspection, and one
saw the two figures, tall and short, grow-
ing smaller side by side along the white
road, till far off among the cavalry they
entered their cars again and moved along
the horizon to another rise of the gray
green plain.

Warned to Shift Position.

"The army will move across where you
are standing. Get to a flank," someone
said.

We were no more than well clear of
that immobile post, when it all surged
forward, headed by massed bands play-
ing a tune that sounded like the very
pulse of France. The two generals with
their staffs and the French minister for
war were on foot near a patch of very
green lucerne. They made about twenty
figures in all. The cars were little gray
blocks against the gray sky-line.

There was nothing else in all that great
plain except the army; no sound but the
changing notes of the aeroplanes and the
blurred impression rather than noise of
the feet of men on the soft ground. They
came over a slight ridge, so that one
saw the curve of it first furrowed then
grassed with the tips of bayonets, which
immediately grew to full height, and then
beneath them poured the wonderful in-
fantry.

The speed, the thrust, the drive of that
broad blue mass was like a tide race of
an arm of the sea, and how such speed
could go with such weight, could be in
itself so absolutely under control, filled
one with terror.

Music Still Heard.

All the while the band on the far head-
land was telling them and telling them,
as if they did not know of the passion and
gavety and high heart of their own land
in the speech that only they could fully
understand.

To hear the music of a country is like
hearing a woman think aloud.

"What is the tune?" I asked an officer

beside me.
"My faith, I can't recall for the mo-
ment. I've marched to it often enough
though. The 'Cambre et Meuse,' per-
haps. Look! there's my battalion, those
chasseurs yonder."

He knew, of course; but what could a
stranger identify in that earth shaking
passage of 30,000.

Artillery Supports Infantry.

The note behind the ridge changed to
something deeper as "Our guns" said
an artillery officer and smiled tolerantly
on the last blue waves of the line already
beating toward the horizon. They came
twelve abreast, 150 guns, free for the mo-
ment to take the air in company behind
their teams, and next week would see
them hidden singly in lurking confed-
erates of two or three by mountain and

marshes, forest, or the wrecked habita-

tions of men.

When the big guns followed them with
that long nose air of detachment pecu-
liar to the breed, the runner at my side
made no comment. He was content to
let his army speak for itself. But when
one big gun in a sticky place fell out of
alignment for an instant I saw his eye-
brows contract.

Cavalry Follows Guns.

The artillery passed on with the same
inhuman speed and silence as the line, and
the cavalry's shattering trumpets closed
it all.

They are like our cavalry in that their
horses are in high condition, and they
talk hopefully of getting past the barbed
wire one of these days and coming into
their own.

Meantime they are employed on various
work as required, and they all sympathize
with our rough rider of dragoons who
flatly refused to take off his spurs in the
trenches. If he had to die as a damned
infantryman he wasn't going to be buried
as such.

A troop horse of a flanking squadron
decided he had had enough of war and
jibbed like Lot's wife. His rider—we all
watched him—ranged about till he found
a stick, which he used, but without effect.
Then he got off and led the horse, which
was evidently what the brute wanted, for
when the man remounted the jibbing be-
gan again.

The last we saw of him was an im-
mense lonely figure leading one had but
happy horse across an absolutely empty
world. Think of his reception—the sole
man of 40,000 who had fallen out!

Army Passes from View.

The commander of that army corps
came up to salute; the cars went away
with the two generals and minister for
war; the army passed out of sight over
the ridges to the north; the peasant won-
on stooped again to their work in the
fields; and a wet mist shut down on all the
plain.

But one tinged with the electricity that
had passed that way. Now one knows
what solidarity of civilization means.
Later on the civilized nations will know
at the tip of blindness.
When Lord Kitchener went down the
lines before the march past they say he
stopped to speak to a general who had
been Marchand's chief of staff at the time
of Fashoda, and Fashoda was one of the
several cases when civilization was near-
ly maneuvered into fighting with itself for
the king of Prussia.

Oliver Case of Smith.

As the saying goes, the all-embracing
vileness of the boche is best realized from
French soil, where they have had large
experience of it. And yet, as some one
observed, we ought to have known that
race who have brought anonymous letter
writing to its highest pitch in their own
dirty court affairs would certainly use the
same methods in their foreign politics.
Why didn't we realize?

For the same reason, another responded,
that society did not realize that the late
Mr. Smith of England, who married three
wives, bought baths in advance for each
of them, and when they had left him all
their money, drowned them one by one.

"And were the baths by any chance
called 'Dognark, Austria, and France in
1910'?" he asked.

"No, they were respectable British tubs,
but until Mr. Smith had drowned the third
wife people didn't get suspicious. They
argued, 'Men don't do such things.' That
sentiment is the criminal's best protec-
tion."

SIR WILFRED LAURIER ILL.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 9.—Sir Wilfred
Laurier, former prime minister of Can-
ada, was successfully operated on today
in Water street hospital for an infection
of the lower jaw.

CITY OF BUSHIRE, PERSIA,
SEIZED BY BRITISH TROOPS.Action Taken as Result of Killing
of Two Officers—Germans Al-
leged to Be Implicated.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Because of the kill-
ing of two British officers near Bushire,
Persia, and the failure of the Persian
government to punish the tribal chiefs
concerned in the affair, who, it is declared,
were assisted by Germans, Bushire, a city
of upward of 15,000 population on the Per-
sian gulf, was occupied by the British
without opposition on Aug. 8, according to
advice received by Reuters' Telegram
company.

ARMY HEAD CHOLERA VICTIM?

ROHDE, Sept. 9.—The Austrian com-
mander in chief, Conrad von Hotzen-
dorff, has been stricken with cholera, ac-
cording to a press dispatch from Udine
this afternoon. This report is uncon-
firmed from any other source.

ROBERTS & CO.
GENUINE

DIAMONDS
Diamonds purchased from us can be ex-
changed at full value any time within 2 years.

Now on Sale. All
Single Stones

REGULAR PRICE	ACTUAL WEIGHT	MARKED DOWN TO
\$150.00	1 1/4 carat	\$90
125.00	7/8 - 1 1/4 of a carat	75
90.00	3/4 - 7/8	45
90.00	3/4 - 1 1/8	50
90.00	3/4 - 1 3/4	49
80.00	3/8 - 1 1/4	49
75.00	3/4 - 1 1/4	50
70.00	3/4 - 1 3/4	38
50.00	5/8 - 1 1/4	29
45.00	1/4 - 3/4	31
45.00	1/4 - 1 1/4	29
85.00	1 1/2 - 1 3/4	38
65.00	1 1/2 - 1 1/4	39
29.00	1 1/2 - 1 1/4	18
29.00	1 1/2 - 1 3/4	15
69.00	7/8 - 1 1/4	45
29.00	3/4 - 1 3/4	19
45.00	3/4 - 1 1/4	37
23.00	1/4 - 1 1/4	12
20.00	5/16 - 1 1/4	12

Diamonds from \$5.00 to \$5,000.00

Lowest Priced Diamond House in America

Robert & Co.

DIAMOND IMPORTERS

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Five Seconds from State Street.

OPENSATURDAYTILL10P.M.

Nujol

A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL
FOR CONSTIPATIONTHE final test of a remedy is—
does it do away with the trouble
for which it is taken?

By that test, the various laxatives and
cathartics stand condemned. They do
not remove the condition they are
supposed to cure. In fact, the longer
they are used, the more they are needed.
Laxatives and cathartics are dangerously
habit-forming.

By the same test, the mineral oil treat-
ment, used in conjunction with a re-
turn to rational habits of eating and
exercise, reveals itself as the one logical
remedy for constipation.

Nujol is odorless and tasteless, abso-
lutely neutral, and is not digested or
absorbed into the system. It acts
merely as a mechanical lubricant.

Nujol is not a drug. Its use will not
give quick, temporary relief. But
Nujol is a genuine remedy in that it
relieves constipation in the most natural
way by lubricating the lining of the
intestines, softening the intestinal con-
tents, and thus promoting healthy and
normal bowel activity.

Write for "The Rational Treatment of
Constipation," an informative treatise
on constipation. If you cannot get
Nujol from your druggist, we will
send you a pint bottle prepaid to any
point in the United States on receipt of
75c—money order or stamps.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)

Bayonne New Jersey



Varsity Fifty Five

The stylish suit for young men

THIS is the newest note in young
men's clothes; the most popular of
all suit designs. Pay about \$25; you'll get
the utmost of satisfaction at that price.

Insist on seeing our label; it's sewed in the coat.
A small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

The store of perfect satisfaction and, of course,
the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

Maurice L Rothschild

Southwest Corner Jackson and State

AUSTRIA
DUBNO
VIENNAStronghold
Is Occupied
Dec.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Telegrams from
Austria say: "A dispatch
claims that the north of Olyka
the second po-
ress triangle,
afternoon the
the town. The
are in the pos-
Dubno, with a
thousand, is in
hynia, on the I
north of the
another of the
taken recently.
From the Gich
Kovno, the Ger-
un-changed, with
points, and be-
continued to his
manian frontier
aggressors."

Russians Re-
PETROGRAD
munication has
nounces another
sians in eastern
reported victory
that southwest
Sept. 7 and 8
oners 150 officers
the Teuton re-
Stura, river.
The commun-
sian captures a
front total 383
men and a great
As a strategy
portable in at-
military men,
Germans had es-
sian guards and
twenty mile from
pose of breaking
grain provinces.

German Re-
BERLIN, Sept.
Mackensen has
evacuate their
tuekas, sixty mil-
tons. This af-
ment indicated
back toward the
The statement fr-
"Army group
Hindenburg: Fr-
as Oltta there is
change. Betwe-
men the enemy is
bornly. Our tro-
of the Niemen
who is retreating.
On the western
some rear guard
taken 3,350 pris-
gus.

Teuton Armie-
"Army group
Melnikova has
places during the
guards of the en-
a crossing has be-
galian troops.
through the fore-
"Army group
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AUSTRIANS TAKE DUBNO FORTRESS, VIENNA REPORTS

Stronghold in Southern Russia
Is Occupied; Slavs Claim
Decisive Victory.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Amsterdam says: "A dispatch received from Vienna declares that yesterday the Russian front north of Olyka was broken and Dubno, the second point in the Volhynian fortress triangle, was captured. In the afternoon the Austrian cavalry entered the town. The barrier posts on the river are in the possession of the Austrians." Dubno, with a population of some fifteen thousand, is in the government of Volhynia, on the Ilyva river, a short distance north of the Galician frontier. Lutsk, another of the forts of the triangle, was taken recently. Only Rovno remains. From the Gulf of Riga to Olyka, south of Kovno, the Germans state, the situation is unchanged, while their center from that point to and beyond the Pripet marshes continues to advance. Thence to the Roumanian frontier the Russians are still the aggressors.

Russians Report New Victories.
PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—An official communication made public here tonight announces another big success for the Russians in eastern Galicia. Following their reported victory at Tarnopol it is stated that southwest of Trembovka during Sept. 7 and 8 the Russians took as prisoners 150 officers and 7,000 men and that the Austrians retreated hastily toward the Strypa river.

The communication adds that the Russian captures since Sept. 3 on the Sereth front total 383 officers and over 17,000 men and a great quantity of guns. As a strictly military event great importance is attached to the victories by military men, who point out that the Germans had collected a force of Prussian guards and Austrian brigades on a twenty mile front for the undoubted purpose of breaking through into the rich provinces of southwestern Russia.

German Report of Campaign.
BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Field Marshal von Mackensen has forced the Russians to evacuate their positions at Bereza-Kartuska, sixty miles northeast of Brest-Litovsk. This afternoon's official statement indicated that the Slavs were falling back toward the Pinsk-Minsk railway. The statement follows:

"Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: From the Baltic as far east as Olyka there has been no important change. Between Jastary and the Niemmen the enemy is defending himself stubbornly. Our troops, nearing Skidel, south of the Niemmen, defeated the enemy, who is retreating behind the Mervatka. On the western bank there remain only some rear guards. This army group has taken 3,350 prisoners and ten machine guns.

Teuton Armies Continue Advance.
Army group of Prince Leopold: The Mielanka has been reached at various places during the fighting with the rear guards of the enemy. South of Roana a crossing has been forced. Austro-Hungarian troops continue to advance through the forest northeast of Silec.

"Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The northern bank of the Jastrova has been gained near Chomsk. By reason of our advance in a northerly direction the enemy has been compelled to evacuate his positions near Bereza-Kartuska. Between the Sporowaki and the canal we gained further ground. "In Galicia: The northern wing of the enemy's forces, which had advanced south of Ostrog and toward the Sereth, has been driven back."

DAYLIGHT BURGLARS GET \$1,500 GEMS IN RESIDENCE.

Police Tell C. A. Stillman to "Keep the Matter Quiet," Which He "Did, to No Avail."

Daylight burglars got \$1,500 worth of diamonds and other jewels in the residence of C. A. Stillman, 4544 Greenwood avenue, last Friday.

"I notified the police," said Mr. Stillman last night, "and they told me it would be a good idea to keep the matter quiet because it would give them a better chance to catch the burglars. "The burglars haven't been caught."



Noiseless Route
C. & E. I.
to ST. LOUIS
Trains leave Dearborn Station
11:48 A.M. - 9:14 P.M. - 11:59 P.M.
Tickets - 108 W. Adams St.
Phone Harrison 5115.
Dearborn Station
Phone Har 3690
J. F. GOVAN
General Agent.

Scene of German Advance Under Their Crown Prince.



The Argonne, a region of vast forests, has been the scene of some of the hardest fighting on the west front. It was in this region that the army of the German crown prince has within the last two days made important gains, capturing French trenches and many prisoners.

EDISON TO LEAD EXPERTS' BOARD ENVOYS TO MEET BANKERS TODAY

Other Members of Commission Will Be Made Public Today.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The complete personnel of the naval advisory board, of which Thomas A. Edison will be chairman, will be made public at the navy department tomorrow. The board will be composed of nineteen members.

Secretary Daniels said today that the board will represent the leading scientific societies of the United States and include in its personnel men of the highest caliber in various fields of inventive endeavor.

He declined to indicate who would serve on the board with Mr. Edison, explaining that the nineteenth member of the board would not be chosen until tomorrow. However, it is known that Dr. Wright will be named as the representative of the aeronautic industry and that in all probability Henry Ford will be one of Mr. Edison's associates.

HEAT KILLS 3 IN NEW YORK.

Eight Others Prostrated as Result of Day's Torrid Weather on Seaboard.

New York, Sept. 9.—Three persons died and eight were prostrated as the result of the excessive heat here today.

GERMAN TROOPS MAKE BIG GAINS IN THE ARGONNE

Army of Crown Prince Drives
Enemy Back from Positions
at Marle Therese.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The German crown prince is making another determined attempt to break through the French lines in the Argonne, and according to the Berlin official statement, has succeeded in taking trenches over a front of one and one-quarter miles and to a depth of from 300 to 500 yards, capturing 2,000 prisoners, forty-eight machine guns, and sixty-four mine throwers.

The French admit that the Germans had gained a partial success, but assert that in most instances they were thrown back with heavy losses.

Second Effort of Prince.
This is the second effort of the German emperor's heir to win a victory in this region within the three months, and although on each occasion he gained a small amount of ground, he is apparently as far from his objective this time as on the previous occasions. Fighting was in progress all yesterday and throughout the night, and was still going on when the last report was issued.

This doubtless is the German reply to the artillery bombardments which the allies kept up for fifteen days, but which now seems to be dying down without any infantry attacks following it, as had been expected. Instead, except for heavy gun action south of Arras, bomb throwing seems to have taken its place.

Berlin Official Statement.
BERLIN, Sept. 9.—An important victory in the Argonne was announced today by the war office.

"In the Argonne, northeast of Vienna le Chateau," the statement says, "Wuerttemberg and Lorraine regiments began yesterday an attack which was supported effectively by artillery. The infantry charged and took possession of positions of the enemy at several points of support. Among the works taken were one often mentioned by the French at Marle Therese. We captured 38 officers, 1,900 men, 48 machine guns, 64 mine throwers."

ENTENTE POWERS OBJECT TO PROPOSAL OF SERBIA.

Refer Back Note Suggesting Modus Vivendi Regarding Claims of Bulgaria as Being Unsatisfactory

SOFIA, Sept. 9, via London, Sept. 10, 12:42 a. m.—It has been known here that Serbia's reply to the entente powers regarding Bulgaria's claims on Serbia is unsatisfactory to the entente powers. Although it is alleged that Serbia grants the demands of Bulgaria, the Serbian note proposed a modus vivendi for carrying out a settlement which, it is felt by the entente governments, Bulgaria would not accept. The entente powers, therefore, it is reported, have referred back Serbia's reply.

Meanwhile the Bulgarian government is said not to have been informed officially of the situation.

SEVEN MIDDIES UNDER FIRE.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—Seven midgets have been recommended for dismissal from the naval academy by the acting superintendent for having or for falsehoods in connection with the recent hazing investigation. Secretary Daniels today notified the accused midgets offering them opportunities to make explanations. Their names were not made public.

SAYS STRIKERS PERIL BRITAIN

Lloyd-George Calls War a
Struggle of Rival
Mechanics.

HANDICAP FOR ARMY.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 9.—David Lloyd George, British minister of munitions, today warned a convention of trade unionists that the mechanics of England must win the war.

"With you," the minister said, "victory is assured. Without you, our cause is lost."

"I come here as the greatest employer of labor in this country. You passed resolutions yesterday pledging yourselves to assist the government in a successful prosecution of the war, and I am here in behalf of the government to take you at your word."

As between British and German workmen, the minister said he believed the British were the better.

Mr. Lloyd-George told the delegates that notwithstanding all efforts made to speed up the work of turning out war munitions only 15 per cent of the available machinery was being worked on night shifts.

"The country is not doing its best," he declared.

The minister said the government had under construction eleven new arsenals, to man which, in addition to the existing arsenals, 200,000 more men were required.

Attempt to Cripple Nation.
"The government," he added, "cannot equip the army at this time unless the unions suspend during the war all restrictions barring unskilled labor and all restrictions tending to prevent a maximum output. Therefore there must be no stoppages."

Mr. Lloyd-George quoted from a trade union circular issued in Coventry in which the men were counseled in effect not to work at their full capacity.

"This means," he commented, "there has been a deliberate attempt to restrict the output in guns, the making of which is vital to the protection of the lives of men at the front. Is there any one here who will defend an action of that kind?"

There were loud cries of "No."

"Then," said the minister, "you have answered the question I came down to ask you. I knew you would not support such action."

Refuse to Work; Fined.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—The local munitions court fined 245 workmen at the Cammell Laird company's works \$5 each for refusing to work overtime.

Italy Makes Cotton Contraband.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—State department and British and Italian embassy trade advisers were notified today that Italy had put cotton on the contraband list.

BANKERS PRAISE WILSON'S STAND ON WAR ISSUES

Effort to Modify Contraband
Orders Lauded; Taft Address Closing Event.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 9.—President Wilson and the state department were commended in resolutions adopted today by the American Bankers' association for their efforts to obtain a modification of the cotton contraband orders by belligerent powers. The resolutions state that the recent contraband declarations threaten to affect seriously the marketing of the cotton crop. They praise President Wilson for "commendable zeal and great efficiency in warding off impending calamities."

Taft Sees Reforms a Failure.
Mr. Taft asserted that practically all of the radical reforms attempted in connection with politics, railroads, and "big business" had failed of their purpose, causing the nation to halt in its progress, and that there must now be a "retrograde" to the line of moderation and justice.

He outlined the growth of large combinations in business, their successful adoption to politics, and how the "chase for the dollar" had absorbed all the people until they suddenly realized they were almost in the grasp of a plutocracy. It was then that agitation for reforms swept the country, he said.

"The people cannot be stirred to such action as has been taken and stop short at the line of moderation," Mr. Taft said. "The hostility of legislatures and congress came to be directed against all successful investment of capital, without discrimination."

Says Workers Suffer Most.
He then said that a deplorable feature of such excess of remedy was that the wage earners suffered most.

"The close and absolute supervision over the management of railroads," he continued, "and the restriction on the rates charged by them in interstate commerce and in commerce within states, together with the increase in cost of maintenance and of wages through the efforts of labor unions, has ground the railroads between the upper and nether millstones. All this is to the detriment of the business of the country, and especially to the comfort and happiness of the wage earners dependent on normal business and normal demand for labor."

"We are all in the same boat. The prosperity of one class is dependent on the prosperity of all. This is no reason why we should not repress injustice and punish abuse of power. But it is a reason why we should not indulge in excess. We must promptly grant increased rates to the railroads when conditions require it."

"In curing excesses there is no reason why we should not retain the real progress we have made in petrochemical technology."

B. F. Harris Urges Preparedness.
B. F. Harris of Champaign, Ill., urged the bankers to give their heartiest support to the movement for national preparedness.

"This nation must come to a wise, orderly, and thorough consideration of American problems, of by and for unhyphenated Americans," he said. "If we are to be the great and permanent democracy, then must we be equal to and aroused to the tasks as well as the rewards of self-government."

"Here is a platform on which we must all stand—promptly, unflinchingly, fearlessly. A financial as well as a political day of reckoning must shortly come, and we must labor with a thrift and efficiency as we have never labored before. Whole hearted Americanism, prepared from every standpoint, should be our slogan."

The convention adjourned after electing James E. Lynch of San Francisco president and Peter K. Goebel of Kansas City, Kan., vice president. The 1916 convention will be held in Kansas City, Mo.

Henrici's on Randolph Today

Friday has come to be a day upon which Henrici's restaurant is much favored by patronage. Undoubtedly a fish menu, limited in variety to insure very unusual quality, answers a definite demand.

Have you ever had a Henrici Breakfast?

PHILIP HENRICI COMPANY

Wm. M. Collins, Pres.
67 W. Randolph St.
Between Clark and Dearborn Streets
Established Almost Half a Century.
NO ORCHESTRAL DIR.

A Shell Explodes

Near The Trenches!

Another thrilling trench scene in "The German Side of the War"!!

The powerful Tribune War Camera brings up close—to within a few feet of you—terrific war events that took place a quarter of a mile from our photographer!

Only Three Days Left To See



—Sunday Last Day of the Greatest of War Films!

Witnessed by Over 10,000 People Daily!

Over 5,000 ft. of Sensational Motion Pictures
TAKEN BY EDWIN F. WEIGLE, STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

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ALL SEATS 25 CENTS

STUDEBAKER THEATRE
Michigan Ave., near Van Buren. 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Daily

BISMARCK GARDEN
North Halsted and Grace Sts. Nightly 8 P.M. to Midnight
SPLENDID MUSIC

EXHIBITORS: For bookings, wire, phone or write, Central Film Company, 110 South State St., Chicago, Ill. Phone Randolph 5760.

The Lytton Character Expressed In Young Men's Suits



Serious-minded young men, those engaged in commercial pursuits, young professional men and men still at college will better and more readily appreciate our display of new fall styles.

With typical Lytton exactness, only the very finest creations were selected from the products of the twenty finest and foremost clothing manufacturers. Our suit purchases were directed with the judgment and sense of true proportion developed by twenty-eight years of service to young men.

Our College Floor
The Style Center for Young Men

Faultlessly correct models for fall can be had. Suits made up of imported fabrics in the prevailing fall colors. Young men have already taken to the slight innovations introduced by The Hub, and now the Tattersall and Angle Vests have reached the zenith of popularity. Coats with the new needle-point lapel are included in our showing of young men's suits at

Other young men's suits at prices ranging from \$15 to \$35
College Floor—The Third

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 9, 1902, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and The Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4673 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915:

Daily.....326,567
Sunday.....134,548

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.

"Our Country" in her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right, but our country, right or wrong.

—Stephen Decatur.

THEIR BEST SERVICE.

If training camps like the much advertised Plattburgh or that which is soon to begin at Fort Sheridan were taken as an important measure of preparedness they would be much worse than nothing. As a very slight and temporary resort, in case of war before proper measures can be forced from congress, they are of some value. The young men who attend them are performing a patriotic service and will enjoy a remarkable experience. They will have taken the first step toward military proficiency in case of war. But the greatest service they can give their country is the service of intelligent propaganda for modern defense. The men who were at Plattburgh and its predecessors, the college camps, and those who are going to Fort Sheridan ought to make themselves missionaries. They know something of what it takes to make a soldier. They have had at least a partial demonstration of the folly of our American tradition, which the mass of their fellow countrymen still delude themselves with, the fallacy of impromptu defense. It is to be hoped they will go forth and work with patriotic energy to bring about a greater knowledge of what modern military efficiency involves and a keener sense of how useless tinkering with the army and navy is when sweeping changes are exigently called for.

FOREIGN LOANS.

Caution and forethought are highly desirable in American banking operations with Europe at this time. A transaction by which England, France, or Germany is granted credit for expenditure in this country, backed by our own securities, seems unwise from our point of view. Even in the event of repudiation, which some theorists regard possible in the case of a long war, we should find ourselves protected by our own properties, the soundest now in the world.

Credits upon such conditions still may be granted to a considerable extent, but it is to the credit of the foresight and public spirit of our local bankers that they are thinking of another phase of the matter. American finance should be careful not to involve itself so heavily with foreign enterprise that our own national needs cannot be given all the aid necessary. We have been near enough to war to realize we are not immune to that disaster, and the waters about us are still stormy and the clouds dark. We ought to keep a substantial reserve of resource against our own necessities, while not fearing to take reasonable advantage of our present opportunities.

But there is another consideration which the foresight of American finance may well keep before it. Mr. John J. Arnold already has called attention to the fact that England is disorganizing her own industries as little as possible for war purposes while tempting American enterprise by large immediate profits to leave its normal path. The result of this shrewd if costly policy, suggests Mr. Arnold, will be that at the end of the war England may be more ready to go on than we. Our war manufacturing will fall flat and so far as it was confined to arms and munitions of war, plants, processes, and working forces will have to go through a reorganization.

When we lend money to our trade rivals to spend in our country the profit is not so great as it seems, and money loaned for the normal enterprises of the country is better invested from the point of view of the country at large.

SUCCESS AND THE HUMANITIES.

About this time of year parents are beginning to wonder if after all it is worth while to send the boy to college. The question is worth the asking. What benefit a young man of no technical leanings and no apparent aptitude for scholastic pursuits may derive from four years more of schooling is still open to doubt. The parent is confronted with further investment in what seems to be the wildest of speculations.

The liberal arts are more and more distrusted. There is no confidence that instruction in diverse and rather abstract subjects will ever turn itself into account in terms of cash or even fame. The tendency to philosophize, to see in a single phenomenon or a group of facts a principle of human life, is of little importance in the business world. Indeed, it is a matter of common experience that the notoriously unsuccessful students, the pass men and the dunks, boast the greatest monetary success in after life. At class reunions the Phi Beta Kappa men find themselves submerged by the men who involuntarily left their classes before their time.

Mental discipline is the catch word of many defenders of the liberal arts. An attempt is made to show that concentration upon uninteresting subjects like Latin and Greek is of value not for what there is in them but for the practice of overcoming obstacles. The theory was more than plausible in the days when a teacher and a pupil sitting on a log made a college. But the cautious parent may well question the disciplinary value of life in splendid dormitories in which the practicalities of living are cared for by the college in the role of a glorified charwoman. No sacrifice but that of time is demanded of these modern pupils, and it is quite possible that the immediate effect is to turn out dilettante philosophers.

All of these attacks on liberal education are based, it will be noted, on the theory that it is up to every man to be a success. All our training is directed on

the basis of making bank presidents. Every clerk is an entrepreneur who has failed. Would it not be well to ask whether this sort of success is the only desirable thing in life? Perhaps a liberal education has the power of making life tolerable to the unsuccessful man. Perhaps, since most men do not arrive at positions of prominence, such an aim is worth while.

A NEW PROBLEM.

Chicago's greatness is due in greater part to its natural location. It has been the natural collecting point of western products for shipment east and the natural distribution point of eastern products in the west. Time has taken away some of the early advantages, but the development of the city has been sufficient to offset these losses.

Now has come to us a radical change in natural conditions, the full extent of which will not be demonstrated for years. The Panama canal has opened a new line of communication which will draw strongly from trade which has always been ours. A far-reaching conspiracy attempted to add to the natural advantage of the Panama canal by giving merchandise traversing it free passage in competition with the necessary tariff of railroad shipment. This Treasury exposed this conspiracy and in a measure defeated it, though not entirely, as the tolls on coastwise traffic are much less than the real cost of carrying this traffic through the canal.

As the Panama canal is a political institution, it is exceedingly doubtful whether even the well directed energy of an enlightened middle west will be sufficient to overcome the influence of the subsidy beneficiaries.

But even with equitable charges against coastwise trade the Panama canal will draw heavily upon Chicago's trade.

In addition, therefore, to its efforts to gain justice in regard to freight rates it will become imperative necessary for this community to develop a common sense and public spirit in the management of its affairs hitherto not found indispensable.

In view of the seriousness of the situation Treasury will address itself to certain of its greatest problems with a directness which under other circumstances might be considered abrupt.

The first article of the series, published tomorrow, will concern the problem of the loop district in Chicago.

TO PROTECT PASSENGER SHIPS.

The commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic reported to his government that when the liner turned in his direction he thought it purpose was hostile and torpedoed it in self-defense. The captain of the Arabic reported to his government that he saw a ship in distress—the freighter which the submarine was destroying—and turned towards it to assist its people.

Thus, if both statements be accepted, a humanitarian intent betrayed the passenger ship to the suspicions of the submarine commander, and the result was needless loss of life.

These mistakes will continue to come out of such confusion unless it be definitely established that passenger ships will not attack submarines. If the German government is honest in its promise that passenger ships will not be sunk without protecting the persons on board, then the British government, to make the protection complete, must give assurances that its liners are not armed and will not attack a submarine.

The United States is in a position to insist upon this. The Germans make a point that innocent appearing ships are used to destroy their submarines. So long as they can raise the question of the intent of the ship torpedoed, there will be a fresh issue with every liner destroyed. The whole situation can be clarified by a declaration that liners will not under any conditions depart from the peaceful pursuits which ought to protect them from destruction without warning and without protection for their passengers.

COURT CONGESTION.

There are few duties more exhausting and trying to the nerves than judicial weighing of masses of conflicting evidence and pronouncing sentences which involve the personal welfare of prisoners and their relatives. Such mental effort requires longer intervals of relaxation and involves slower recuperation than in many businesses and trades. Yet after due allowance has been made for these considerations there is still cause for dissatisfaction with a system which permits such congestion and slow progress as exist at the present time in the Criminal court. Some 600 prisoners in the county jail are awaiting trial. So congested are the judges' dockets that there is a possibility that many prisoners will be released by the automatic operation of the statute which provides that if an individual is not tried at some term of court commencing within four months of the date of his imprisonment he shall be freed.

Too many judges have no system or plan in making up their dockets; too many are indifferent regarding the hour that their courts open. Willing, efficient judges are consequently overburdened and have to share the opportunity created by their slothful colleagues.

Thoughtful people do not begrudge judges their vacations nor comparatively short court hours, but the public is demanding with increasing insistence that some means be found to make the court methods more businesslike—that there shall be more real judicial efficiency.

Editorial of the Day.

MIGHT OUR ARMS DEFEND ON ALIEN ENEMIES?

[From the New York Sun.]
Apart from the propriety of Ambassador Dumba's proposed campaign to withdraw his fellow countrymen from American factories having contracts to supply munitions of war to the enemies of Austria, his plan suggests a question of immediate importance to Americans. It concerns the extent to which the manufacturers of war material here are dependent for labor on men who may be under the influence of foreign powers and their representatives.

Were the United States to engage in war would it be possible for its enemy, or powers in sympathy with that enemy, to demoralize even temporarily the industrial plants on which we should depend for ammunition by inducing workmen to quit their benches? Or could a system of sabotage, directed by aliens, be established, under which imperfect and undependable products might be served to our fighting forces?

The possibility of such attacks from behind is not to be treated in panic fear or with frivolous contempt. It deserves serious investigation, and no system of preparedness that neglects this aspect of the vital question of adequate and proper military stores can be complete.

A LINE O'TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

WHEN we set out on vacation last summer Germany was moving against France, and we arrived in Winnipeg on the day England declared war. During the fortnight that ensued we bought newspapers wherever they were to be had. Never before on a summer jaunt had we cared what was in the daily journals. This year we expect to pursue the a. t. of our way without curiosity as to the day's doings. We could probably give a good guess now at the headlines for a couple of weeks.

CONTRIBES need not discontinue their ingenious labors. We can arrange to have the accumulation shipped to us in a barrel, which we can tap on the way home. It will shorten the railway journey to be reminded that—and are dentists in Wis., and that Dr. practices in

We may start east earlier than we planned, as Brooklyn is to have a grand show, and we'd hate to miss it.

"Bristlebeard Diplomacy."
[From the Journal.]

Mrs. Lansing was calling on her husband, and the secretary was at his desk, with his coat removed, as is his custom, ready to begin a day's work.

MORE women and children killed in Zeppelin raids on London. There is one question the Germans seem never to ask.

"I have decided to make as big a mess as possible, they are hanging ahead, like a bull in a crockery emporium."

IN WHICH THE BARBERS OBEY A NAVAL DEPT.
[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.]

Schofield Barracks, O. H. 20th Inf., Aug. 28, 1915.

Spotting Editor Star-Bulletin.
Dear Sir: I, Rufus Williams, having noticed a challenge of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, wish and truly hope you may give me and us, the sports of Schofield Barracks, a small space in your paper.

Sir: For myself, I would be willing to bet anyone for sport, money, mables, or matches that has been born, for I love the boxing game as a clean sport, so the blackheads don't need to feel that they can't or won't be entertained, because boxing is a game; and I will bet anyone any place, any time, for anything; and to show that I am not afraid, I will bet for the sport of the game, and to show the people of the city what a champ looks like in real action. Sir, I am better in every respect than ever before in the days that I met and defeated the best middleweight boxer in the world. I defeated all that was game to box me; that's all anyone can do.

We have boys in Schofield that will beat the blackheads doing anything they want, except something like, and to show the sports and our fellows of Schofield intend to demonstrate the plain facts to say and everybody.

Yours for sport,

RUFUS WILLIAMS.

"A MAN who is a good bartender," observes a Rev. Dec., "will make a good clerk or salesman in practically any other kind of retail business." No doubt. But habits persist; and before giving change to a customer he would have to dip the coins in water.

Why the Editor Left Town.
[From the Boston Post Times.]

Mr. and Mrs. Will Campbell and MOST CHILDREN HAVE WORRIES.

"I WISH," the Gentleman at the Adjutant Desk frequently remarks, "I had a million dollars." More modest in our desires, we wish we had a dollar for every fly we have swatted this so-called summer.

THE FASCINATING TOPIC OF NAMES.

Reverend Sir: We realize the pedagogic superiority of Superintendent Sharp of Rensselaer, Ind., as compared with that of Superintendent Pull of La Platte, Mo., but we do hesitate concerning Professor Nutt of the Kansas State University. However, no one need pause in deciding the capability of Principal Payne of Licking, Mo.

TWIN EXCELLORES.
A GERMAN reservist has pleaded guilty, in New York, to perjury in making affidavit that he saw four guns on the Lusitania; which evidences that the other allies still will do to you.

"An Ideal Mistake."

Sir: Wm. Jennings Bryan, clothed in the mantle of Secretary of State of the Society Islands, teaching peace-regardless to the natives.

CHAMPION FRA.
A SEATTLE paper has been conducting a limerick contest in celebration of the sportshirt. Here are a couple of entries:

A ladylike chap is one Dwight,
Who mingles each day with the mighty.
"A sport shirt to me
Is a horror," quoth he;
"I'd as soon be torqued out on my nighty."

Said father to sister's beau, Bert,
Who said he'd doled out in a "Gert,"
"I've stood your fool talk,
And your teetering walk,
But I'm darned if I'll stand for that shirt."

WHILE the ladies of Michigan avenue are arming themselves against housebreakers Chief Henley has thrown himself in, and into another "crusade" against slot machines.

RUBBING OF A MONT CLARK FOOT.
Out from the city's smudge and grime
On an upland landscape beyond compare
Freed of its narrow tacking clank and shime
The foot of Lord Mont Clare stood there
You may scan the city's environs round about
You'll not find its equal within a radius anywhere
It makes you feel as if you could shout
Nusselt has no place like his sweet Mont Clare.

If you love resplendent nature ardently
Then this is the place you should make your home
The entrance is a short climb up the hill
With admiring glances you'll find
Your neighbors are gracious and redoubt
Making life ideal with the Metropolis as near
The beauty of your environs you'll find
To make a Mont Clare home for ever dear.

Zedlet enquired I am I must confess
You may think this chapeau overdone
The elegant praise and adoration should be less
If you but saw our glorious rising and gorgeous setting sun,
Enjoying, visting, transparent, exulting air
This is the place to make your permanent home
In beautiful surroundings beside Mont Clare
The inspiring and ideal home for the years to come.

AVIATOR DEMANDS of that belle France has equalled the world's altitude record. The climbing record is held by the Italians.

FROM the ad of the Colonial theater: "Mail and telegraph requests accompanied by check will be filled in the order of their receipt."

And Then Fell Prese on New Back.
[From "Judgment House," Gilbert Parker.]
"With a sudden frenzied motion of her hands she caught her breath."

A NEBRASKAN, patient in a sanitarium in Waukegan, sloped with a nurse. He is said to be crazy; but we haven't seen a picture of the nurse.

HAVE you seen the Bonaparte-Kaiser cut-out where? It is having quite a run?

THIS EDITOR LETS THE OLD STUFF CONTAIN DOWN.
[From the Redell, Alberta, Review.]
We are late in receipt of a place of poetry from one of our subscribers for which we extend our thanks. We are not publishing it, however, as the same poem appeared in the Review on March 20th last.

"IS 'Dummkopf'?" queries Bob Lovingsood, "an allotropic form of 'Dummkopf'?"

IT is rather unusual to request the recall of an ambassador.

WHAT was the name of the English person who was named?

THERE was a "Back" in it. R. L. Z.

How to Keep Well.
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will permit the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

PUEBLO'S TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR CLEANLINESS.

THE Pueblo Commerce club issued the following ten commandments for a clean city:

- "1. Thou shalt locate, report, and abolish all public nuisances."
- "2. Thou shalt not spit on sidewalks or in any public place or conveyance."
- "3. Thou shalt remember that dirt breeds flies and that flies make funerals. Thou shalt not sweep thy sidewalks with brooms, cracker boxes, or other debris after half past seven in the morning."
- "4. Thou shalt not throw the cans or rubbish in any back yard, vacant lot, or alley."
- "5. Thou shalt provide a covered receptacle for all manner of house and stable refuse."
- "6. Thou shalt gather and burn all sorts of combustible rubbish."
- "7. Thou shalt not haul refuse in leaky or overloaded wagons."
- "8. Thou shalt have continual warfare on weeds, dandelions and untrimmed lawns, trees and shrubs."
- "9. Thou shalt whitewash or paint thy buildings, and shall keep thy premises constantly clean."

A few years ago Dr. Hill of Minneapolis put out a very interesting book entitled "The New Public Health."

The argument of the book is that the chief danger to the health of the town was of no great service in controlling an epidemic.

Dr. Hill made his point. A town with \$3,000,000 to spend in controlling smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and similar diseases had better spend its pitance on people capable of spreading the diseases to be controlled.

This is summer time. It is very easy to prove that gross dirt in the summer time causes unnecessary deaths—deaths of babies from summer complaint and of grown people from typhoid. Dirt in the house, the street, and the fields, results in death for the babies.

The Pueblo Commerce club no doubt had in mind the prevention of unnecessary illness. In all probability it thought of the discomfort from flies, so much greater in a dirty town.

Perhaps it was the wonderful of the fact that in a clean town the standard of behavior of the people is better. There is a better public spirit. Civic pride manifests its influence in individual conduct and thought.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

(Copyright, 1915, By the Brentwood Co.)

ORD READING, who came to the United States as the head of the Anglo-French financial commission for the purpose of negotiating a solution of the troublesome question of the canal zone, has been elected justice of England to have sought a wife on this side of the Atlantic.

For Lady Reading was born and raised in New York, where her father, the late Albert Croft, was a prominent business man. She is a clever woman, and it was thanks to the fortune which she inherited from her father that Lord Reading was enabled to leave his first two years at the bar before he commenced to come to America.

Lord Reading's career has been of an extraordinary nature. For as a boy of the name of Rufus Isaac he ran away to sea and shipped as a cabin boy on the Blair Athol, a three-master, bound for Liverpool for Rio. The Blair Athol took him from Brazil to Calcutta before he returned home, heartily sick of his maritime experiences. He thereupon put in some time at the University of Cambridge, and then he came to America, where he was educated at Harvard and then acquired a business training as clerk in his father's firm of produce merchants in London and in Germany before joining the stock exchange.

His connection with the latter lasted for about nine years before he came to England, where he was married to the daughter of a prominent family in London, receiving the finishing touches of his education at Brussels and Hanover, and then acquired a business training as clerk in his father's firm of produce merchants in London and in Germany before joining the stock exchange.

As mentioned the other day in these letters, he is the first lord chief justice of England in all the thousand years' history of the British monarchy. Lord Reading was not only a member of the House of Commons, but he was also a member of the House of Lords.

He is regarded in the city of London as far and away the ablest financier in the service of the crown; and, as neither a member of the House of Commons nor of the House of Lords, he is considered as a financial expert, his services must have been of inestimable value. Indeed, it was in recognition thereof that he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on the occasion of the New Year.

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HOLT FIGURES ARE AVERAGE.

H. B. M. writes: "My daughter is now 14½ months old and only weighs seven pounds and one-quarter pounds, which is much less than a baby her age should weigh, according to Dr. Holt. We are feeding her five bottles a day, consisting of two ounces of Robinson's patented barley gruel, six ounces of certified milk, and two tablespoonsful of Mellin's Food. We also give her beef juice, sweetbreads, cod liver oil, and occasionally a baked potato. We were also giving her half a shirred egg each day, but this broke out so we discontinued the egg. She usually leaves several ounces in the bottles we are giving her in the forenoon and the afternoon, but drains the early morning and 10 o'clock bottles, but never cries for more."

"She is just beginning to stand alone and take her first steps, but creeps all over and walks all around the room, holding on to the chair and walls. She has no teeth and did not have much trouble cutting them. She is active and does not act sick, but she is not robust and does not have a healthy color."

"Kindly advise me if she is getting enough nourishment, and what to feed her to make her grow."

REPLY.
Holt says the figures given are only averages. A child can be well below them and still be normal. Some children inherit a tendency to smallness and light weight.

Eggs not infrequently disagree with children. My advice is that you continue feeding her as you now are until the weather begins to get cooler, say in October. After cooler weather sets in gradually change her to meat, bread, vegetables, milk, and butter. Meat, milk, and butter are the very best foods to promote growth.

SYMPTOMS SUPPORT THEORY.
A. Z. writes: "I am a boy of 15 and my hearing is affected a little. I never have an earache, but can't breathe very well through my nose. I can often feel something plug up my nose which I often snuff out through my mouth at times. I appear very dull, that is, stupid. I have often heard people say that a growth in the middle of the ear is the cause of this. Is this a possibility of a growth in my nose? Do you advise an operation?"

REPLY.
The symptoms complained of are often the result of growth in the nose.

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SHERMAN TO GET ILLINOIS G. O. P. FOR PRESIDENCY

Decision Is Made by Leaders in Conference with "Uncle Joe" and McKinley.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Senator Sherman gets the Illinois delegation to the 1916 Republican national convention without a fight. James R. Mann shortly will announce that he does not care to become an active candidate for the presidency at this time, and will have the full support of Illinois Republicans for the speakership in congress, which will be decided in November, 1916.

These two highly important political probabilities were determined definitely last night at a conference in the residence of Congressman William B. McKinley at Chicago, at which were present Mr. McKinley, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Speaker David E. Shannon, and between thirty and forty Republicans from the eastern Illinois territory.

The news was conveyed quietly today to 300 Illinois Republican leaders who gathered for Republican day at the Kankakee fair—the real curtain raiser for the Illinois 1916 campaign and preliminary to the big round-up which will be staged at Springfield during the state fair.

Concede Mann Is Out. It was important because the concession is general, politically, that Congressman Mann has no chance to get Illinois unless such of the old timers as Cannon and McKinley are willing to get out and fight in their districts against Sherman.

There was a straight-out count of noses at Chicago. The sentiment was all one way and it was favorable to Sherman. The decision reached was that all Illinois Republicans, regardless of faction, must now get behind Sherman and "on the square" so the limit in putting the senator into the presidential going as the Illinois candidate and let the rest of the country know it at the earliest moment, for strategic purposes.

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Mr. Mann's position, as reported to the conference, is that he has at no time been a candidate for the presidency. The general opinion was that he will be elected speaker of the 1917 house if it is Republican, and upon this understanding it is a safe forecast that Mr. Mann very shortly will issue a formal statement eliminating himself as a presidential candidate at this time.

This news brought intense satisfaction to the flock of state ticket candidates who were in Kankakee today. It was accepted as eliminating the "immediate" chaos of involving the presidential contest in the governorship campaign. To a considerable extent it related the contest between Roy O. West and Mayor William Hale Thompson for the Republican national committee to secondary consideration.

That will be settled by the Illinois delegation in the national convention, which under present plans, will be a pro-Sherman contingent of fifty-eight, representative of all wings and elements and containing in its personnel the recognized party spokesmen of the state.

Governorship the "Bone." With this prospect, the governorship contest became the political live wire in the state. It was intensified by the tactful word from Medill McCormick, who was very much "among those present" in the Republican feast here, that he is likely to become a candidate for governor.

Mr. McCormick did not say so in cold words of announcement, but it is a safe bet that he will have to be figured with as a candidate. This intelligence, sent flying through the ranks of the politicians, served to depreciate somewhat the stock of former State Senator Hugh B. Magill, the former State Senator Logan May, and of Springfield.

Both have been named as gubernatorial possibilities, looking forward to annexation of the 1912 and 1914 Progressive vote by the Republican party in 1916.

Mayor William Hale Thompson, accompanied by F. N. Lundin and Controller Pike, arrived at the fair at noon. The mayor went into his campaign for national committee without delay. He flitted through the crowds and let everybody know that he wants to succeed Mr. West.

Mr. Lundin and Mr. Cannon engaged in a heart to heart talk which progressed through a chicken dinner. The mayor and "Uncle Joe" were introduced formally to the grandstand throng during the afternoon.

There was no oratory and the fair crowd, estimated at 40,000 in spite of the showers, seemed to be pleased. Out of

the flood of argument, comment, and claims came these suggestions:

Candidates State Views.

Col. Frank L. Smith—"I have forty-two counties now organized in my candidacy for governor. I am a candidate in my own right and am in the fight to stay." Former Speaker Charles Adkins—"I have no doubt now that I will be a candidate for governor. I think I can win."

Former Warden E. J. Murphy of Joliet—"I have made no formal announcement of my candidacy for governor. Circumstances which may not be determined before January will settle that event."

Mayor E. N. Woodruff of Peoria—"My friends in Peoria have started something which I cannot stop. I shall reserve announcement until the state fair. You may be assured that Peoria will make her voice known."

Senator E. A. Smith of Springfield—"I am looking over the ground and will announce my determination later. Professors of support made to me cannot be turned down lightly."

Col. Frank O. Lowden was not present. He was represented by a flying squadron which had for its slogan: "Nothing to it but Lowden." Mayor Thompson and Mr. Lundin reiterated repeatedly that Col. Lowden is sure to be a candidate.

Len Small, who is the motive power for

THE QUIET HOUR.



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"If I Had Only Known What"

I do now about the Keeley Treatment, I would have had me a course in it long ago. I have been cured of my habit of drinking and I am now a happy, healthy man. I have been cured of my habit of drinking and I am now a happy, healthy man. I have been cured of my habit of drinking and I am now a happy, healthy man.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
(The Original, Scientific, Rational Treatment)
Chicago office—78 W. Monroe St., Suite 608
Telephone Central 2260.

MADRAS, percales, reps, Russian cords, Japanese crepes, chevrons, etc., in the new Fall and winter shades and patterns are now ready for your selection at Blackman's.

4 Shirts With Your Measurement \$10
Made to Your Measure.

BLACKMAN SHIRTMAKER
Two Stores: 137 WEST ADAMS STREET
361 50. E. ARD STREET

UNION MAN HELD AS ACID HURLER IS BACK IN JAIL

Bondsman Reads of Possible Disappearance, Is Scared, and Withdraws Help.

Frank Wisniwski, alleged "acid thrower" and labor slinger, was returned to jail yesterday when his bondsman withdrew from his bail.

Wisniwski is said to have been identified as the man who threw carbolic acid into the eyes of Anton Kwasiborski, a baker, on Ashland avenue last week. He is business agent of the labor union, and his alleged assault is said to have grown out of the rivalry between two local unions.

Victim Makes Complaint. He was arrested after a complaint had been made by the victim and Frank Wejman, a witness, but was released on a \$5,000 bond signed by Marya Zamierowski.

At union headquarters friends said that Wisniwski had not been seen for several days, but that he could prove an "alibi."

Marya Zamierowski, the bondsman, became frightened Wednesday after reading newspaper accounts of what would happen to his \$5,000 should Wisniwski disappear. Then he went to the police and told them he wanted to be released from the bond.

May Lose Both Eyes. Kwasiborski is still in the hospital and it is feared he will lose the sight of both eyes. His wife and two small children have been taken to the home of relatives.

Wejman, who was with Kwasiborski when the acid was thrown, has asked for police protection for his home. He asserted he had been threatened by some one over the telephone. According to Wejman, the man warned him not to appear as a witness against Wisniwski.

Woman Sentenced for Murder. Lulu Lucas, colored, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary yesterday for the murder of John White, also colored. The woman sobbed out a story of being filled with an attempt being made by her victim to place her in a disreputable house.

NO APPETITE? FAST 40 DAYS

Students Who Lived on Imagination for Month Tell How It's Done.

PAINS AND ILLS GONE.

Three youthful students of drugless healing sprang on beds and chairs yesterday afternoon in a second floor front at 116 South Laflin street. They were telling how it feels to fast for a month or so—and how it feels to quit fasting.

"Why," said Harry U. Barney, who fasted thirty-three days, "I used to dream of eating; I woke up one morning and found my jaws moving!"

"I dreamed I could see 'em cooking in the kitchen," admitted W. A. Jacobs, who broke a forty day fast yesterday, and looked better than either Barney or John Nebel, who did forty days also.

Then they stepped lightly down to the nearest lunchroom and imbibed their hourly portion of milk or fruit juice.

All three are students in the National post-graduate school, 175 Ogden avenue. A month ago Dr. Samuel Forman, lecturing before his class, dropped this remark:

Some Intoxicated on Food. "All men are intoxicated, some with liquor, some with tobacco, some with drugs, some with food—we all eat too much."

That set the class to thinking. All of them stopped eating noonday lunch, and Jacobs, Barney, and Nebel began their long fast.

Here are the records of the three, and some of the things they assert the fast did for them:

Jacobs—Began fasting July 21, quit Sept. 9. Dropped from 175 to 136 pounds. Practically cured a case of chronic catarrh.

Barney—Began fast Aug. 1, quit Sept. 2. Dropped from 148 to 116 pounds. Cured rheumatism of the hip of eight months' standing.

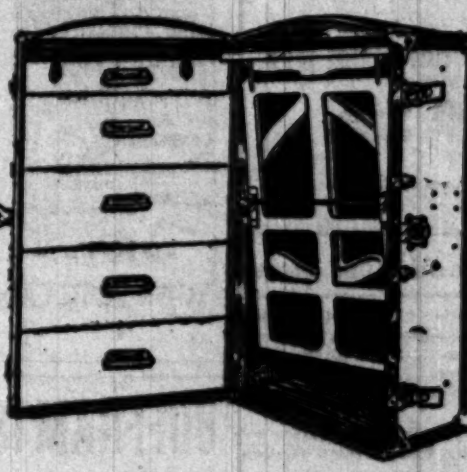
Nebel—Began fasting July 27, quit Sept. 6. Dropped from 190 to 116 pounds. "Cured" a "loss of appetite."

WARNS LAYMAN AGAINST FAST. "But don't think for a minute we advise every one to do what we did," they said. "We were just experimenting; persons who fast should be under the constant care of a physician, as otherwise permanent injury or death is liable to result."

Taylor's Wardrobe Trunk

For School Girls

This trunk cannot be duplicated elsewhere at any price. \$30.00



THIS extraordinary value in these splendidly built trunks is one seldom to be had, and we have only a limited number on hand.

They are full size wardrobe trunks so economically arranged that they have hangers for 12 to 15 gowns. Made of 3-ply veneer lumber; hard vulcanized sheet; maroon color covering. Black bindings ALL RIVETED TO EDGE. NO NAILS USED IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION. Art fabric leather, or cretonne linings.

We also have these trunks for Men's or Combination use. Other trunks at proportionately low prices.

Taylor Quality, Durability and Convenience.

ESTABLISHED 1899

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(Opposite Field's) (West Side)

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

The Maurice L Rothschild business rests on this foundation:

Guarantee unqualifiedly every purchase; be sure to give every customer complete satisfaction; let him have a chance to wear the goods to know that he is satisfied; refund the money he has paid cheerfully, when he requests it.

It is the fairest and most agreeable basis on which to do business

YOU men who appreciate fine clothes, hats, shoes, haberdashery, are invited to look over the new fall and winter fashions as displayed here. We show the authoritative styles; the correct things for men, young men and boys; the most complete showing in the country.

Style books will be sent on request.

We specialize in suits and overcoats for young men, in our great young men's specialty 4th floor

We are handsomely ready in the styles young men most desire; ultra-youthful styles, with dignified treatment. Special smart effects in rich weaves, soft new fabrics, made on M-L-R ideas that are new, college, academy, high school models, in double service fabrics.

Special values in suits and overcoats, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Special Made M-L-R suits and overcoats

The new autumn and winter fashions in these best of clothes offer you a handsome choice of the best work of these famous makers. A combination of exceptional quality, with smart styles; and unexampled values for your money; such as you'll find in no other clothing store.

You should see these suits and overcoats, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$35

Boys' dress-up clothes

We feature the Sam Peck make of knicker suits; a most inclusive and authoritative gathering of high class suits for boys. Each suit has two pairs of knickers; fine materials, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

Boys' double service school suits

With two pairs of knickers and belt to match. They're very high value, smart style, low priced, 5.95

Boys' first-long-trousers suits, with extra pair of trousers

Junior styles, Norfolks, belt back, English sacks. Manly and yet boyish, 12.50

Maurice L Rothschild

Money Cheerfully Refunded

Southwest corner Jackson and State
The home of Johnston & Murphy fine shoes for men.

Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

Mechanical Drawing Supplies

Devoe

has the required sets of instruments for the Technical, High and Manual Training Schools of Chicago.

Headquarters for Drawing Boards, T Squares, Scales, Triangles, Devoe and other Inks, Pencils, Tacks, Papers, etc.

Special rates to students. Waterman's Fountain Pens.

Devoe 3, 4 and 8-Color School Water Color Boxes, Brushes, Blocks of Paper, Water Cups, Crayons, Modeling Material and other school art material.

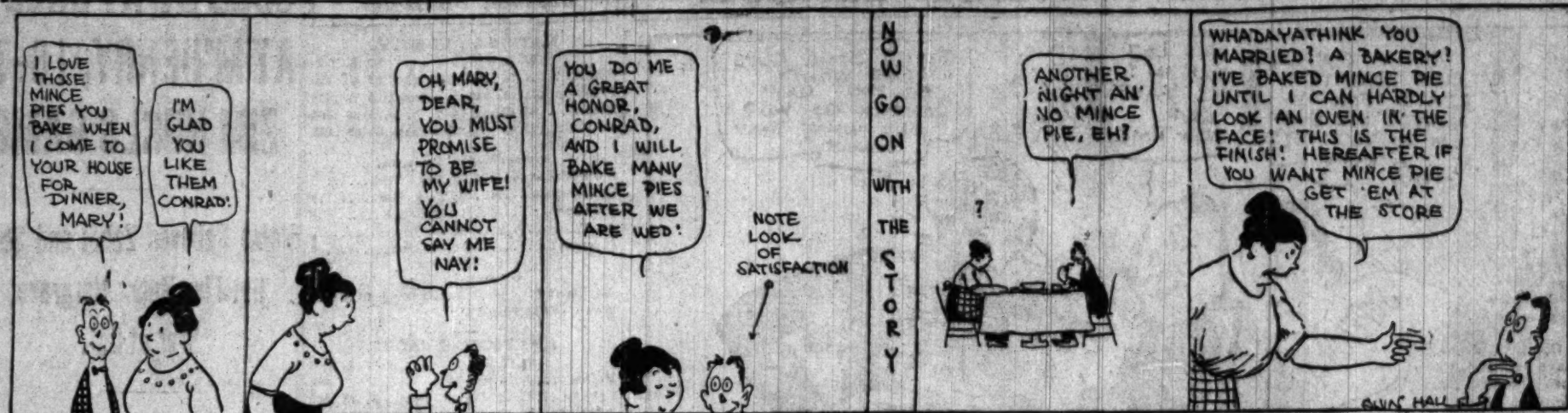
If it's anything for drawing or painting, you'll find it at

Devoe
14-16 W. Lake St., near State.
Open Saturdays until 5 O'Clock.



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BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.



FLICKERINGS from FILM LAND

What the Triangle Plans Doing for Us

BY KITTY KELLY.

THE Studebaker theater is to bring the meaning of "Triangle" home to Chicagoans on Sept. 20 officially. George W. Studebaker, the new manager, has arrived, and though here only a short time has a few ideas to dispense in regard to this new venture.

As soon as the theater can be taken possession of the German army is going to give place to a brigade of decorators and all around renovators. Many things are to be done, among them the re-covering of many of the chairs. A color scheme is to be introduced, with the Triangle trademark in evidence. Retiring rooms are to be made attractive as well as the lobbies. Altogether the theater is to be adapted to the proper environment of \$2 patrons, though there are going to be lots of other kinds, for the prices are to range down by degrees to a quarter, with a dollar high tide mark for matinees.

A unique display of American beauties is to be one of the features to which the management will devote much attention. These beauties will be of an unusual type, for they will be animated. Most people will call them girl wonders, but really they will be beauties, also they won't be there. A special effort is going to be made to find handsome young women, the points to be considered including race, feet, and ankles as well as face. The girls will be dressed in the costumes of maids of the very ultra. The Studebaker presentation is to serve the double purpose of entertaining Chicagoans and demonstrating to out of town exhibitors of what Studebaker films are made and suitable environment for pictures. It is to be the showing place where exhibitors will see pictures properly presented, and demonstrating to the producing standpoint, for nowadays when a producer wants to impress some one with a picture he takes him off in a little place, dark cool and effect, where air is almost as absent as music, and deprives the pride of his heart, expecting one to turn into an artesian well of commendation.

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BRIGHT SAYINGS of CHILDREN



Our neighbor's child was ill and restless one day when her aunt came in and presented her with a long wished for doll, to which the little patient paid small heed. Her aunt was disappointed and said: "That's always the way with you. You leave a long time for things and when you get what you want, you don't seem to

Flickerings from FILM LAND

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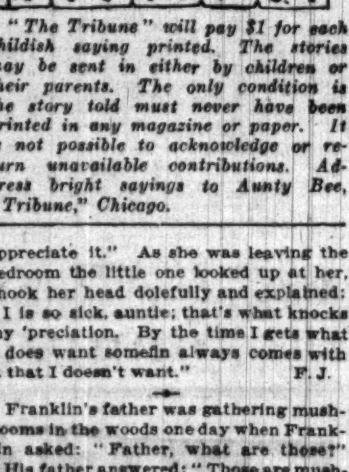
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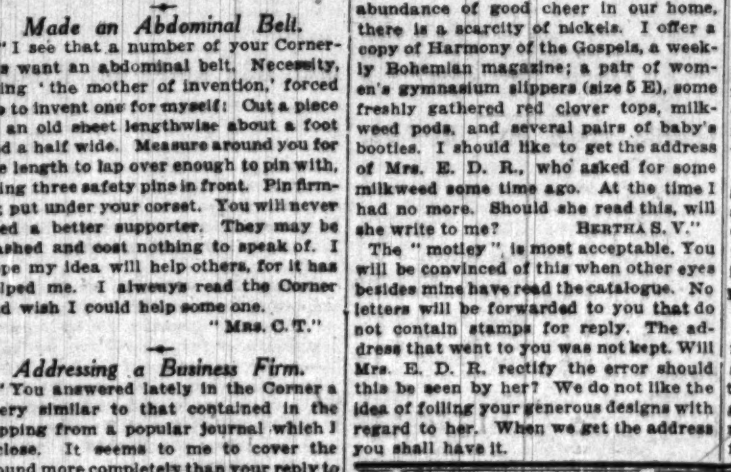
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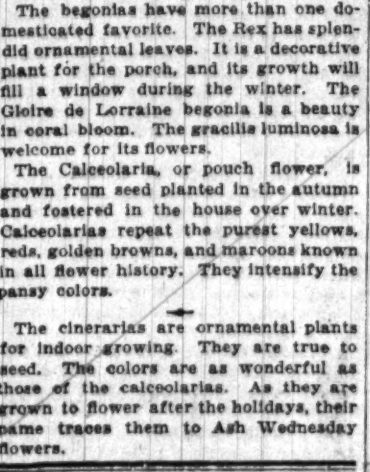
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Sleek and the Beautiful.

says
Antoinette Donnelly

THAT the great Edison can do with just five hours' sleep is no reason why the rest of us should attempt the same experiment. Not less than eight hours for common folk, and these taken between the limits of 11 p. m. and not later than 11 p. m., and a corresponding rising hour, should be the dictum. That is, provided you have a care for your health and beauty.

There is a fallacy abroad that the more one sleeps the more he will want to, and that sleep is all a matter of habit; but in reality this has been suggested, I fear, by those night hawks who like to find plausible excuses for their hours.

Many are the varieties of sleep, but only the sound kind is going to keep away wrinkles and the telltale marks of time, if your sleep is to be sound. Whether you get this by sleeping outdoors or by opening wide the windows and doors is, of course, a matter of convenience. Only you must have it.

Some people say: "O, I just can't exercise before retiring, for I would never get to sleep." Another fallacy! The truth is exercise does bring in a new supply of oxygen, and for a time being removes the physical tiredness, that it is your duty to make yourself physically tired before retiring. Of course, exercise is the solution—muscular activities of some kind. Nervous, wrinkles, and wakeful nights will be things of the past if you can get back to your sound sleep of childhood.

Massage with Olive Oil. I have found the following method the only cure for swollen, tired and perspiring feet: Every night I soak them for ten minutes in warm water, in which I have dissolved a handful of rock salt; wipe them thoroughly dry with a piece of soft flannel, then massage into them, gently plain olive oil, kneading it in until it disappears. I do this with them with cornstarch, and the result is a pair of comfortable feet—light, elastic and imparting to my whole body that lack of irritability brought on by aching, smarting feet.

Remedy for Aching Bunions. I have found the following an unfailing remedy for an aching bunion and enlarged joint: Buy five cents worth of tincture of iodine and the same of dried extract of belladonna and paint the inflamed joint with the iodine one night and the next night use the belladonna, using a separate swab of cotton for each. Apply three or four nights or until the soreness disappears.

MRS. F. K. M.

THE TRIBUNE COOK BOOK BY JANE EDDINGTON

All recipes have been scientifically tested by Miss Eddington with current market materials and are endorsed by her.

Hot Milk Beneficial. During the summer one of the best of the household remedies for diarrhea has been boiled milk. It is usually good for all inflamed mucous membranes, such as in the early fall colds, or perhaps hay fever. The important thing to remember in such troubles is that a great drain is imposed on the blood because when mucous membranes are inflamed they exude water which is withdrawn from the blood.

The following is a rewrite of part of a famous dietician's opinion of the value of hot milk, although he believes that milk in general should be taken raw—that it is not heated for any reason, such as pasteurization.

When one comes in chilled, the day being cold and damp, he should take a cup of hot milk. In windy cold weather the activity of the skin is greatly diminished, and discomfort arises because the poisonous products usually thrown off by it are retained to one's discomfort. More than this, these products ultimately make their way to the kidneys, "and exert an irritating action upon the delicate epithelia of these organs." Two glasses of hot milk greatly stimulate the activity of the skin; blood flows to it, and we feel warmer. The irritating agents in the food are lessened and these injure other organs, but the kidneys most.

No matter which one of the mucous membranes are affected, whether in colds or more obscure and less mentionable troubles, this remedy is recommended. For those who cannot take the milk easily, the yolks of one or two eggs are recommended, the whole making a very strengthening drink, particularly for those who have journeyed in the cold.

CUTICURA SHAVING

Is Up-to-Date Shaving for Sensitive Skins. Trial Free.

Prepares razor. Dip brush in hot water and rub on Cuticura Soap (see cut). Then make lather on face and rub in for a moment with fingers. Makes second lather and shave. Rub lot of Cuticura Ointment over shaven parts (and on neck if any dandruff or itching) and wash all off with Cuticura Soap and hot water, shampooing same time. One soap for all shaving, shampooing, bathing and toilet. It relieves sensitive skins and prevents. No other soap. No germ. No waste of time or money. Free sample each if you wish. Address postmaster, Cuticura, Dept. 17, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle. Restaurant Royale. 111 N. Dearborn St. Chicago. Tel. 4-1111. After 10:30 p. m. also Dinner 10:30 to 11:30. Conducted by Mr. Otto Finney.

Pollyanna Blackstone. NEXT MAT. SAT. In the

CORTI ILLINGTON. Extra Matinee Thursday

OLYMPIC. A. H. Woods Presents

Kick In. Richard Bennett and a Fine Cast

Geo. Cohan's Grand MATINEE TOMORROW

"It Pays to Advertise"

GARRICK. MATINEE

The Only Girl

MAJESTIC. CAROLINA WHITE

FRANK FOGARTY THE CANDIDOS

PALEACE. GREATER

BESSIE CLAYTON

GERTRUDE VANDERBILT

COLUMBIA. TWICE DAILY

POWERS. 18th Season

Bernard Granville

He Comes Up Smiling

JOHN LINDSEY & SCHRAMMER

McVicker's

Continuously

VAUDEVILLE

Round A

Soci

FRIENDS of R. P. Anderson fact that this F. Anderson was Miss Anderson on Sept. 15 to join her in France.

Dr. Boyer has been a few days in the hospital, for he has been suffering from a cold, and is now at the university hospital.

Bishop and Mrs. home at 1612 Pauline, for a few days to see the falls, and Anderson, return northern Michigan all summer. Miss Anderson is now at the university hospital, for she has been suffering from a cold, and is now at the university hospital.

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Redfern Corset

Worn and Endorsed by MRS. VERNON CASTLE

VISIT the Redfern Corset Shop and see the Special Offering of New Fall Models at

\$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 and up to \$25.00.

Every Pair Fitted

Redfern Corset Shop
Nineteen E. Madison Street
(Between State and Wabash)
Chicago

AMUSEMENTS

RIVERVIEW

Western, Belmont, Glynboke, A. B. Brown

AN INNOVATION FOR CHICAGO

THIRD ANNUAL MARDI GRAS CARNIVAL

BIG PARADE NIGHTLY AT 8:30

FREE: RIDES TO MARSHFIELD

COME IN COSTUME

Picnics: SAT.-SUNDAY SOCIETY

COLONIAL THEATRE

Every Aft. 2:15 Every Eve. 8:15

D. W. Griffith's

Gigantic Spectacle

Birth of a Nation

3,000 Hours
18,000 Feet
Cost \$300,000

PRICES: Even. 5c. Sat. 10c. Other Matinees, 10c. to 15c.

PRINCESS

MATINEE TOMORROW

SENSATIONAL SUCCESS

WALKER

Whiteside

THE RAGGED MESSENGER

"Furiously dramatic, handles big scenes with force and masterly control."

La Salle Mat. Tomorrow

Mats. Wed. & Sat., 5c. 75c. 10c.

LINA ABBARANELL

In Adams' Comedy with Music

"MOLLY AND"

With John Milner—Great Cast

NIGHTS 50c. \$1 and \$1.50

MAJESTIC

CAROLINA WHITE

FRANK FOGARTY THE CANDIDOS

CLAUDE L. LIVINGSTON

PAUL H. HARRIS

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MATINEE

The Only Girl

By Henry H. HARRIS

VICTOR HARRIS

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzene of Soda

Has just enough seasoning added to the delicate flavor of the fresh, ripe tomato to make it a real tomato relish. It is appetizing—pure—wholesome.

One of the 57

Matrimony is like motoring because it is traveling by means of a series of explosions.

The Prairie Wife.

Dry Cleaned and Ready in Sixty Minutes

That's about all the time you need allow if you do your own dry cleaning at home with Putnam Dry-Cleaner, the preparation that is to gasoline what soap is to water.

Any article of wearing apparel can be easily cleaned and freshened the way and ready to wear in an hour's time. It saves several days' delay—and seven-eighths of the cost entailed in sending it out to the dry cleaning establishment.

Putnam Dry-Cleaner is a powerful cleaning agent specially prepared for home use. Will not injure the most delicate fabric, or cause wrinkling, shrinking, change of color or shape. Full directions with every bottle.

Your Druggist sells Putnam Dry-Cleaner—25c and 50c bottles. If he can't supply you, write us: we will send bottle, postpaid, for 25c. Monroe Drug Co., Quincy, Ill.

Don't accept substitutes—demand the genuine.

PUTNAM DRY-CLEANER

Good Spirits

can only be enjoyed by those whose digestive organs work naturally and regularly. The best corrective and preventive yet discovered for irregular or faulty action of stomach, liver or bowels, is known the world over to be

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c. and 25c.

Log Cabin

SYR

TEXAS TRIES TO OUST PACKERS IN 15 MILLION SUIT

Accuses Swift, Armour, and
Morris Companies of Cor-
porate Abuses.

Charges of conspiracy and willful abuse of corporate privileges granted them by the state are made against Chicago packers in a suit filed by the state of Texas in the state district court. As punishment for these alleged crimes Texas, through B. F. Looney, attorney general, asks fines totaling nearly \$15,000,000 and the cancellation of all charters and permits allowing the packers to operate within the state.

The suit names the following companies:

Swift & Company of Illinois.
Swift & Company of Delaware.
Armour & Company of Illinois.
Armour & Company of Texas.
Armour Fertilizer Works of West Virginia.
Morris & Company of Illinois.
Morris & Company of Maine.

The Swift companies, the complaint charges, are all under the same "complete and absolute domination," as are each of the two other groups; and all three groups, according to the charges, combined in operating cottonseed oil mills and cotton gins in Texas in violation of the laws of the state.

Owner in Name Only.
The complaint charges that the late Edward Tilden held these properties in name only, that they were the actual property

of the packing interests, and for this reason the heirs and administrators of the Tilden estate are summoned to appear in court on the third Monday in September, Sept. 20, when the petition is expected to come up.

If the packers are convicted on the charges preferred by the state they will face expulsion from Texas, for in addition to the fines, which are secured, it is alleged, by lien on the holdings of the companies, the state asks that their permits and charters to operate in the state be canceled as penalty for the alleged violations.

Averill Tilden, Mrs. Antie Tilden, and Henry J. Aaron, attorney for the estate, are named in the amended complaint just filed by Attorney General Looney. Mr. Tilden and Mr. Aaron were served Tuesday with subpoenas to appear, and an effort is now being made by the Texas authorities to locate Mrs. Tilden, who is on the Pacific coast.

20 ILLINOIS METHODISTS TO SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Clergy and Laymen Delegates Will
Be Chosen at Springfield Session
Today.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Politics ruled the Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at the second day's session today. Ministers and laymen, the latter of whom opened their annual meeting, looked forward with eagerness to tomorrow's election of delegates to the general conference of the church of this country at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

There are nine ministers and nine laymen to go, as the Illinois delegation. In a discussion in the conference session today Bishop McDowell declared that any minister marrying a divorced person who had been divorced for any other than scriptural reasons would disobey a law of the church.

Lutherans May Split Up.
Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Whether Augustana synod is to secede from the general council of the Lutheran Church of North America, in biennial session here, probably will be determined at the meeting tomorrow.

CATTLE OFF LIST AT STATE FAIR SHOW THIS YEAR

Board Also Will Bar Swine and
Sheep in Fight Against
Hoof Scourge.

No show of cattle, swine, or sheep at the Illinois state fair is the edict of the state board of agriculture, issued at a special meeting held in Kankakee yesterday.

The foot and mouth disease epidemic and attendant dangerous possibilities, laid before the board members in the office of President Small by State Veterinarian O. B. Dyson on behalf of the state government and of the state veterinarians of many other states, precipitated the action.

Prizes aggregating \$10,000 for displays of cloven hoofed animals were formally withdrawn and the money will be used in other departments and in the procuring of added free attractions to entertain the state fair crowds.

"Notwithstanding this action," said Secretary B. M. Devision, "the Illinois state fair will be the greatest in its history. The horse displays will stand without an equal in the country. With the cooperation of Gov. Dunbar and the state officials, special attractions will be secured to make up for the loss of the fast stock show and it will be a great fair. All space in other departments has been sold long since. Please let it be understood that the state fair will be held, greater and better than ever."

HEALTH HEADS DISCUSS CANCER

Speakers at Convention See
Spread of Disease; Urge
More Research Work.

ASK ACTION ON DRUGS.

Rockester, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Cancer and the habit forming drug problem loomed large in the deliberations of the American Public Health association in its annual meeting here today.

In an address on "Cancer and the Public Health," Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of cancer research of Columbia university, declared that what is known about cancer today is relatively small and there are many problems for the elucidation of which further data are needed, the collection of which should begin at once.

Dr. H. W. Hill, medical health officer of London, Ont., said deaths from cancer were annually increasing and if they continued will be as numerous by 1925 as deaths from tuberculosis.

Dr. Charles H. Terry of Jacksonville, Fla., presented the report of the committee on habit forming drugs. Chief among the committee's recommendations was repeal of section 9 of the Harrison act; that a census be made of all habitual users of narcotic drugs; establishment by the states of custodial institutions for noncriminal drug users; enactment of laws for more efficient restriction of physicians in prescribing drugs.

Immortality as a cause of mental disease and deficiency was scored in an address before the sociological section by Dr. George H. Kirby of New York City, clinical director of the Manhattan state hospital on Ward's island.

He pilloried syphilis as responsible for one-seventh of the insanity and one-fourth of the feeble mindedness among inmates of state institutions in New York.

Mandel Brothers

Subway custom tailoring section

Today and for a limited period—a remarkable special service here—in the Subway clothing store:

Men's and young men's autumn suits made to measure— at 17.50

—instead of \$30, \$35 and \$40, which are merchant tailors' usual prices on such suits

Choice of blue serges, gray serges, black unfinished worsteds, the newest checks and plaids, cassimeres, chevrons and velours. Serge or mohair linings—quarter lining for the young men's suits if the young men so desire.

Any style one prefers—whatever style one's personality and figure may suggest—which is a main advantage in wearing made-to-measure suits.

Every made-to-measure suit at 17.50 is guaranteed for six months

If, within a period of six months, one of these suits gives unsatisfactory service, you may return it for adjustment or for full credit. But note this: We shall take full precautions to make the suit so good, so stylish, so becoming, men will have little need for any use of the guarantee. Every suit will be tried on a sufficient number of times to insure a perfect fit.



Subway clothing store.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

ANNEX--The Store for Men

This is the Complete Specialty Shop for Men, and Women Buying for Men

More Value in Fabrics in These Smart Ready-to-Put-On Suits

For Men and Young Men

Than One Could Possibly Buy in Made-to-Measure Suits
at the Same Prices

We bought these fabrics before the cost of woollens advanced—the Suits were made in shops that work in closest co-operation with us. This accounts for the superior quality.

Years of successful Clothes production have taught us the essentials of perfect fitting. These Suits are the result—they hug the neck, are trim about the waist, and the fit on the shoulders is above reproach.

A variety of patterns that is almost endless.

There is no reason why any man—regardless of how hard (he thinks) he is to fit—should not find a Suit that will give perfect satisfaction from this complete showing.

\$20 to \$50

Third Floor



Mandel Brothers

Millinery salon—fifth floor



WOMEN come here for hats that are different—and then meet with a very agreeable extra attraction in values that are as notably unique.

500 exclusive trimmed hats

at \$5—at 7.50—at \$10—at 12.50

No secret about our preparations for this extraordinary selling—all is explained by the facility with which our milliners reproduce and adapt the charms of high-cost millinery fashions.

Special—25 styles of untrimmed hats of black lyons velvet, at 3.50

There is a rare variety of untrimmed hats here, in hatter's plush and lyons velvet: hats with high, low, soft or stiff crowns, and narrow brims. Some plain, others shirred and with soft edges. Large, small and medium sizes. Black and new colors.

No charge for Mandel trimming service

We will trim any hat without charge, if the trimmings and the hat are purchased here. Fifth floor.

STRIKING AN AVERAGE

When you have an unpleasant experience with the street car service do you ever stop to consider how many times you board a street car without having such an experience?

To those most familiar with the problems of street-railway operation in large cities, the wonder is not that the service fails to satisfy every individual every day, but that it serves so many individuals so well every day.

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES
804 Borsland Building
Chicago

EDUCATIONAL ILLINOIS

THE HARVARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS
418 Drexel Boulevard
In cooperation with the University of Chicago
Has prepared and offers for Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other cities, a special course of instruction for boys under 18 years of age. The course is designed to give the boys a thorough knowledge of the English language, and to develop their powers of reasoning and expression. The course is open to boys of all ages and all backgrounds. The course is open to boys of all ages and all backgrounds. The course is open to boys of all ages and all backgrounds.

EDUCATIONAL ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Notre Dame, Indiana.
College and Preparatory. A representative of the University is at Anderson, Ind. Telephone Harrison 1000

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Made from a combination of measurements. For instance, it is two widths wider at ball of foot and narrower at the instep. It readily shapes itself to the foot and gives continued comfort to tender feet. May be had in tan Russia, gunmetal and soft kidskin. This is one of the many new styles in our fall showing. \$6.50 Pair Second Floor.

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Pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs with narrow borders; autographed across corner. The quality of this work is unusually good. \$3.00 a Dozen.

We would suggest the early placing of embroidery orders for Christmas. All orders placed at this time receive care that cannot be given during the rush of business the few weeks preceding Christmas. First Floor.

SECT GENE MARKET

MEXICAN COVER T NEAR PR

Carranza Soldier
Will Shoot
formed An

BY FLOYD

(The Correspondent.)
Brownsville, Tex.
Mexican guns are
states tonight. Carr
intrenched on the B
Grande, opposite the
of Progreso, thirty m
The discovery of
was made by a United
tall. A Mexican flag
trench, over the edge
the Mexican were po
there were at least a
the breastwork.
Upon the appearan
states border patrol t
unusual activity in th
was sounded and in
man, believed to h
mounted the earth
glasses on the United

U. S. Troops

The American tro
placing their horse
sand hummock, prepa
selves. After a wak
which no shot came
trench, the lieutenant
walked to the river
"Who are you and
was the question sho
"We are Mexicans
on Mexican soil" was
other who spoke Eng
"We will not fire
less you fire on us.
few on any of you
civilians on sight al
do it. They have alr
provocation."

The incident as
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quarters at Harlingen
the threat against
reached Brownsville
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town shortly after
Two troops of cav
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given to prevent att
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Mexicans rifles alon

Mexicans Fire

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With their wagon
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formed a continui
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Mexicans have reced
motor to go there an
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A number of the
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account of the depar
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Women Sent to

On the river south
of the ranchers have
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Every ranchhouse is
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The railroad presid
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Buns Into a

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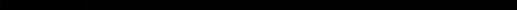
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chief of staff, Maj. W

'TRIBUNE' POLLS 7,000 TEACHERS ON LOEB RULE

6





[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

<p>-Story to be higher, 72½-73.</p> <p>Inter.: Mixed lots, \$5,000 bu.</p> <p>'Sample grade, 72½-73.</p> <p>76½: No. 2 mixed, 72½-73.</p> <p>76½: No. 2 yellow, 72½-73.</p>	<p>and refunding mortgage bonds at par, and in underwriting the exchange above mentioned by subscribing for his proportion of either or both of the following:</p> <p>Cub.-Am. Sug., 200 11½ 11¼ 11¼.</p> <p>Deere prod., 100 93¾ 93½ 93½.</p> <p>Dell. Sec., 4,700 27½ 26 27 28.</p> <p>Eaton Mfg., 215 21¾ 21¼ 21¼.</p> <p>Edis., 100 21½ 21 21.</p>	<p>\$50,000.</p> <p>The Inter-Southern Life Insurance company has taken over the Florida Life Insurance company of Jacksonville.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>St. L. & S. F.</td><td>300</td><td>4%</td><td>4%</td><td>4½</td><td>4½</td></tr> <tr> <td>S. L. & S. W.</td><td>100</td><td>11</td><td>11</td><td>11</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr> <td>Do prod.</td><td>160</td><td>30</td><td>30</td><td>30</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr> <td>Edis. Mfg.</td><td>100</td><td>20¾</td><td>20¾</td><td>20¾</td><td>20¾</td></tr> <tr> <td>Audubon</td><td>12,000</td><td>11¾</td><td>11¾</td><td>11¾</td><td>11¾</td></tr> </table>	St. L. & S. F.	300	4%	4%	4½	4½	S. L. & S. W.	100	11	11	11	11	Do prod.	160	30	30	30	30	Edis. Mfg.	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	Audubon	12,000	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	<p>The unprecedented accumulation of money at all domestic centers of trade and commerce was indicated by the earlier record of long time maturities here, four to six days.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>IN FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.</p> <p>Government securities decreased... 10,000,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its deposits was steady. Foreign inquiry for the metal is reported increasing. New Haven was notably strong, advancing to 79 for a 3½ point advance.</p> </div>
St. L. & S. F.	300	4%	4%	4½	4½																														
S. L. & S. W.	100	11	11	11	11																														
Do prod.	160	30	30	30	30																														
Edis. Mfg.	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾																														
Audubon	12,000	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾																														

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will continue heavy.

It is figured by officials of the St. Paul company that this will move more than 30 per cent in the cost of operation of trains between the two points mentioned.

Gas held steady at 120c. Peoples was moderate; at 115c. Pneumatic Tool had an advance of 2½ points on general buying. The tone was generally

was 15,000 by wheel. There are for more wheel. It would be brokers reporting inability to buy.

[illegible]

<p>held Sept. 16.</p> <p>Sulzberger & Sons company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1. Bonds of pref. Ser. 15 and 16, 1901-1902, 1903-1904, 1905-1906, 1907-1908, 1909-1910, 1911-1912, 1913-1914, 1915-1916, 1917-1918, 1919-1920, 1921-1922, 1923-1924, 1925-1926, 1927-1928, 1929-1930, 1931-1932, 1933-1934, 1935-1936, 1937-1938, 1939-1940, 1941-1942, 1943-1944, 1945-1946, 1947-1948, 1949-1950, 1951-1952, 1953-1954, 1955-1956, 1957-1958, 1959-1960, 1961-1962, 1963-1964, 1965-1966, 1967-1968, 1969-1970, 1971-1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-1978, 1979-1980, 1981-1982, 1983-1984, 1985-1986, 1987-1988, 1989-1990, 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 2423-2424, 2425-2426, 2427-2428, 2429-2430, 2431-2432, 2433-2434, 2435-2436, 2437-2438, 2439-2440, 2441-2442, 2443-2444, 2445-2446, 2447-2448, 2449-2450, 2451-2452, 2453-2454, 2455-2456, 2457-2458, 2459-2460, 2461-2462, 2463-2464, 2465-2466, 2467-2468, 2469-2470, 2471-2472, 2473-2474, 2475-2476, 2477-2478, 2479-2480, 2481-2482, 2483-2484, 2485-2486, 2487-2488, 2489-2490, 2491-2492, 2493-2494, 2495-2496, 2497-2498, 2499-2500, 2501-2502, 2503-2504, 2505-2506, 2507-2508, 2509-2510, 2511-2512, 2513-2514, 2515-2516, 2517-2518, 2519-2520, 2521-2522, 2523-2524, 2525-2526, 2527-2528, 2529-2530, 2531-2532, 2533-2534, 2535-2536, 2537-2538, 2539-2540, 2541-2542, 2543-2544, 2545-2546, 2547-2548, 2549-2550, 2551-2552, 2553-2554, 2555-2556, 2557-2558, 2559-2560, 2561-2562, 2563-2564, 2565-2566, 2567-2568, 2569-2570, 2571-2572, 2573-2574, 2575-2576, 2577-2578, 2579-2580, 2581-2582, 2583-2584, 2585-2586, 2587-2588, 2589-2590, 2591-2592, 2593-2594, 2595-2596, 2597-2598, 2599-2600, 2601-2602, 2603-2604, 2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, </p>
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THE BLACK CLUB—LOST—A
Saturday night; reward. See
mark. Phone Oak Park 2600.

LACK HANDBAG, ON NO
 with cardcase and coin purs
 3007. 4418 N. Avers-
 ST-\$100 REWARD to T
 titinium bracelet with 7 dia
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 E DIAMOND-LOST-BET-
 and end of Groveland park;
 he Warner Hotel.
 ST-BLACK AND WHITE
 with gold and pearl setting.
 hone Evanston 234.
 -FRENCH; WITH WILM

1016 new tail. Answers
\$25 reward. Dressel 8600.
2d.
DALE; NAME LADDIE
4321 N. Kimball, 2d; re-
FN BULL DOG WHITE
nickel studded collar; own-
ers on name plate; reward
phone 4505 O. P. 522 S.
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Ph. Evanston 4700. Re-
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Jewels taken from 2724
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of 70th and Hallested.
Reward. E. F.
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on or Fullerton av. car.
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men's building and Plaza
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MOND M.N. FRONT
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196, in vicinity of 61st
apt., 6001 Drexel-bd.
DAY NOON WA-
small 2 nap leather
bill, 2 silver, 40c

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elder, Masonic coin
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CHESTRA HALL
y's platinum ring,
diamond in center.
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**NEW BUILDING**  
**FREE RENT**  
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## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT &amp; Co.

Hours of Business: 8 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., Including Saturday.

Misses' Fall Suits and Frocks  
New and Delightful Collections

Not only are the styles charming in their youthfulness, but they are varied.

We believe any girl planning her fall outfitting can find "her own particular" style of frock or suit here.

At \$30. Suits of Broadcloth with Fur and Velvet.

Sketched at the left. Banding, belt and cuffs are of velvet, the high collar edged in fur. The skirt is very new, cut straight and girlishly short. In navy blue and African brown. Priced \$30.

At \$25. Frocks of Charmeuse in Princess Fashion.

Sketched at the right. The new princess with the panel front and back, and the princess line at the side broken by half-belts embroidered in silver and gilt threads. And an exquisitely dainty touch is given by the sheer white collar picot-edged in black. In Bengais blue and black. Attractively priced, \$25.

Fourth Floor, South Room.

Misses' New Fall Hats—A Splendid Choice  
at \$5 to \$10

These hats for young girls were created by modistes who understand well the tempering of the present fashions to the needs of their youthful wearers. Here are:

Broad sailors in the bright red shades.  
Tricornes of gay green felts combined with velvet.  
Roman stripe trimmings—the smart propeller bow.  
And all the new soft brimmed modes in delightful variety.

Fifth Floor, South Room.

## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT &amp; Co.

Fall School Frocks for Girls  
Specials at \$8.75 and \$13.75

Here is a new middy frock that many little girls have never seen before, but one which is certain to delight them all. It is called—

The "Tom-boy" Dress—

And it is all that its name implies, comfortable, free, ever so smart-looking, an ideal school frock in every way.

The blouse is of serge, navy blue or brown, smocked daintily at the shoulders, the skirt of pretty plaids in tones of navy blue or brown. In sizes from 10 to 16 years—sketched at the left.

Regulation "Peter Thompsons"—

To the school-going girl one such frock is almost indispensable. The "Peter Thompson" sketched at the right has the comfortable collarless dickey. Of blue serge with the emblems of red and white. Sizes from 8 to 16 years.

—special at \$13.75

Fourth Floor, South Room.

## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT &amp; Co.

A Fall Replenishment of  
New Apron Dresses  
at \$1 and \$1.95

Work-a-day garments, neat, durable, crisp and fresh looking.

Such as every efficient housewife appreciates and such as she will be delighted to find now with the requirements of fall home renovating at hand.

The Reversible Apron Dresses of Percale at \$1

Offer a choice of pink, or blue in plain colors, or pin-checks in blue, pink, and black with white. Pictured at the left. \$1.

The Bolero Apron Dresses of English Lawn at \$1.95

These are white with the bolero of pink or blue madras. Then there is a delightful bit of smocking at the yoke and a deep five-inch hem all women will welcome. Sketched at the right. Priced attractively at \$1.95.

Third Floor, North Room.

## CHAS. A. STEVENS &amp; BROS.

17 to 25 No. State St., Through to Wabash Ave.

## Our Misses Section is Ready

with just the kind of clothes a School Girl or College Miss really wants.

Frocks that are attractively girlish and not ordinary; Suits that are smart and rather different; Coats that have a style of their own.



\$35

\$35

\$25

THERE are so many attractive College Dresses that these four do not begin to represent the stock.

The "Junior"—serge and satin combination. \$19.50.

The "Sophomore"—a serge dress attractively embroidered. \$15.00.

The "Chevy Chase"—a girlish serge dress. \$12.50.

The "Senior"—combination of serge and satin. \$25.00.

The "Betty Wales" Dresses with their interesting surprise are creating very great comment. There never were more attractive Serge School Dresses. We control them exclusively for Chicago. Price, \$15.00.



\$19.50 The "Junior." \$15 The "Sophomore." \$12.50 The "Chevy Chase." \$25 The "Senior."



THESE four Dresses are in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17, excellently made of fine all wool materials, with the simplicity that marks good taste. They are wonderful Dresses for \$8.50

Dresses of all sorts for the girl from 6 years up. Wash Dresses for the little ones down to 50c, and Wool Dresses from \$3.50 up.



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Conservative Dressers Will Find Just the Degree of Smartness Desired in



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LONG experience in Shoe making has enabled the manufacturers of these Shoes to produce a style for every taste, yet so carefully have the lasts been worked out that distinctiveness has been achieved without extreme style—smartness without unnatural lines.

\$3.50 \$4.00  
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Basement Shoe Section,  
North Room, State Street



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## Mandel Brothers

The crystal shop—sixth floor

## September sale of crystal glass

—featuring new and exclusive patterns, and letting price tell with what success we have made this event well-nigh incomparable. Sixth floor.



No. 1—Colonial glass jug priced at 35c.  
No. 2—Tumbler and glass tray, 15c pair.  
No. 3—Handled lemonade glass, 12c.  
No. 4—Bohemian crystal wines, 12c.  
No. 5—Deeply engraved sugar and cream set on tray; at \$1.  
No. 6—Heavy table tumblers at 15c.  
No. 7—Tall cut wine glasses at 15c.  
No. 8—Cut, handled nappies at 25c.  
No. 9—Needle-etched sherbets, 15c.

Table vases: for sweet peas or other short-stemmed flowers; September price, 10c.  
Tall glass tumblers with 7-line band; optic crystal; September price, \$1 doz. Sixth floor.

## Remarkable savings on noted dinnerware

No. 1—107-piece dinner set for 14.75—border of pink roses and green leaves; gold-line edges and gold-traced handles.



No. 6 No. 7 No. 1 No. 5 No. 2 No. 3 No. 8

No. 2—107-pc. set, 19.50—An art nouveau border in a beautiful lallier design. The dominant color is blue.  
No. 3—107-piece English porcelain service, 16.75—A beautiful old design in Copenhagen blue; note the illustration.  
No. 4—Rich border in oriental colors and gold-line edges and handles are on this old English shape set; 107 pieces; not illustrated; 27.50.  
No. 5—Rich old English decoration and gold-line edges are on this 107-piece set with its knob-handled covers; special at 33.50.  
No. 10—A rich limoges set with enameled border; manufactured by Charles Ashenfeldt & Co.; not illustrated; specially priced at 122.50. Sixth floor.

## CHAS. A. STEVENS &amp; BROS.

17 to 25 No. State St., Through to Wabash Ave.

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A Sale of Unusual Interest

Within a week or ten days our wonderful Waist Section, which has occupied the entire main floor of the State Street building for the past six months, will be moved upstairs to its permanent home. We have decided to sell out before moving every lingerie waist we have in stock. We will, therefore, offer special today and tomorrow one lot of about 10,000 lingerie waists at prices which are probably the lowest ever known for this class of merchandise. As you know, we carried in season no lingerie waists in this department under \$2.00 (everything under that price being sold in the basement).

We Offer Today and Tomorrow

every waist in that department which sold at \$3.50 and under in two lots. The prices will be

75c and \$1.50

It Is An Unusual Opportunity.

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